

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000304 Date Listed: 07/22/04

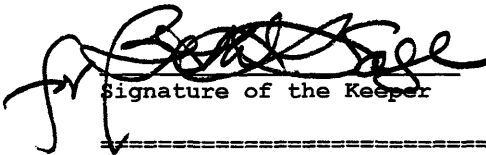
Tygart Valley Homesteads
Historic District
Property Name

Randolph
County

WV
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/22/04
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

5. Classification: Ownership

The Homestead School (Field No. 0025) is now owned by the county (see quit claim deed (August 15, 1939); "public-Federal," which was entered inadvertently, thus has been deleted. In addition, "public-State" has been added as an applicable category for two state-owned bridges (Field Nos. 0261 and 0262) within the district.

This information has been confirmed with the WVSHPO staff.

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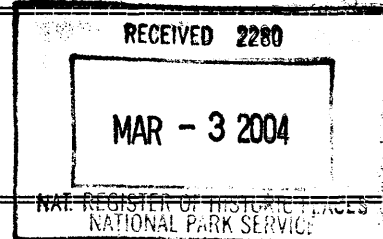
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District
other name/site number: N/A



2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by U.S. Rt. 250/219, County Road 38, and County Road 21
city/town: Dailey not for publication: N/A
state: WV county: Randolph code: 083 vicinity: X
zip code: 26757

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan M Pierce 2/26/04
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District
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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

☐ National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the

☐ National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

[Handwritten Signature]

7-22-04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
337	278	buildings
3		sites
3	2	structures
		objects
343	280	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/civic

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE = processing
storage, agricultural fields, agricultural outbuildings

INDUSTRY = manufacturing facility

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/school

COMMERCE/business

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
processing storage, agricultural fields
agricultural outbuildings

INDUSTRY = manufacturing
facilities

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Colonial Revival

Other: Vernacular

Materials

Foundation: concrete, stone

Walls: synthetics, wood, brick, stone,
asbestos

Roof: asphalt, metal

Other: concrete, wood

Narrative Description

(See continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

 X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

 X **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

 X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

 D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1934-1944

Significant Dates

1940

Significant Person

Eleanor Roosevelt

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, Benjamin

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(See continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

☒ University

☒ Other

Name of Repository: West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University Libraries, Randolph County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 1,500 acres

UTM References

Quad Map Name: Beverly West, W.Va.

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>17</u>	<u>595470</u>	<u>4295080</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>596770</u>	<u>4294020</u>
C	<u>17</u>	<u>596270</u>	<u>4292590</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>594490</u>	<u>4290130</u>
E	<u>17</u>	<u>593130</u>	<u>4290580</u>	F	<u>17</u>	<u>592920</u>	<u>4291780</u>
G	<u>17</u>	<u>594310</u>	<u>4292140</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Barbra E. Rasmussen, Ph.D.; Erin Riebe and Alan Rowe, WV SHPO

Organization: Historic Preservation and Research Date: June 30, 2003

Street & Number: 224 Wilson Avenue Telephone: (304) 292-7652

City or Town: Morgantown State: WV Zip: 26501

Property Owner

Multiple

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Property Description

Geography and Geology of the Valley

Tygart Valley lies between Cheat Mountain on the east and Rich Mountain on the west. Both mountains are daunting in their elevation and ruggedness. At the point where the source stream of the Tygart Valley River enters Randolph County from Pocahontas County, the elevation is 3,100 feet. Flowing north, the river drops to 2,500 feet at the head of the valley and continues to drop to an elevation of 1,775 feet at the Randolph-Barbour County line. The elevation of Cheat Mountain is 3,750 feet; that of Rich Mountain is 3,000 feet. Tygart Valley is cradled between them. The river, which is not navigable, runs north for approximately twenty-three miles to Elkins and thence northwest to Fairmont where it joins the West Fork River to become the Monongahela River. Eons ago, the anticlinal valley was scooped out of the top of a single mountain that is now two – Cheat and Rich. That ancient mountain is estimated to have been more than 5,000 feet high before erosion created the modern valley. This geology has enriched the soils of the valley floor, while at the same time bestowing wonderful scenic vistas upon those who live there. Exposed in the valley walls are recoverable deposits of Greenbrier limestone, Pocono sandstone, and Romney shale.¹

In the modern era, the Tygart Valley River did not continue to deepen its channel. Erosion slowly widened the valley via floods that were of less intensity than in the geological past. This fact made for an area that was only lightly developed for farming. For these reasons, 181 years after initial settlement, the Tygart Valley floor remained sparsely populated because its fertile soils were held hostage by poor drainage and sporadic flooding. Flood control and drainage measures were undertaken during the Depression by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Resettlement Administration. In 1937, Tygart Dam was constructed in Grafton, some thirty-six miles downstream to the northwest. This dam created recreational sites and controlled flooding in the broad valley of Randolph County, although its true purpose may have been to tame the rampaging floods that tore at the Monongahela River Valley all the way to Pittsburgh.

It is important to realize that the waters of the Tygart Valley River begin atop the Appalachian Mountains, but they ultimately intersect the great inland water route to the seaport of New Orleans. Beginning in Fairmont, many early mountain entrepreneurs availed themselves

¹Maxwell, *History of Randolph County, West Virginia*. Reprint. (Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Co., 1961), 271.

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of this resource and shipped pork, whisky, apples, and lumber to an international market.² For example, Monongahela Rye Whisky that was made near Morgantown, (West) Virginia was available in St. Petersburg, Russia before 1800. This transportation blessing opened the transmontane to settlement and commerce, even as the curse of flooding retarded growth. Tygart Valley refers to the region of Randolph County, West Virginia along the north-flowing Tygart Valley River between the bend in the valley near Shavers Run and the town of Beverly. This section of the valley hugs the Monongahela National Forest on the east and is in the lee of Rich Mountain to the west. Above the flood plain and skirting it, U.S. Route 250/219 and West Virginia Route 92/55 run together forming a highway that served the eastern portion of West Virginia as a major north-south artery until the construction of Interstate 79 about forty-five miles to the west. Now, the highway serves the region's tourist industry consisting of ski resorts, state parks, bed and breakfast accommodations, hunting lodges, fishing camps, and historical Civil War sites. A medium security state prison is located near the head of the valley.

Geologically, the mountains of eastern West Virginia are part of the Valley and Ridge Province and parallel each other in waves of steep and narrow mountains separated by deep and narrow valleys. This mountain range sweeps from northeast to southwest. West of this range, the geology changes and becomes the Allegheny Plateau, as evidenced by the dendritic drainage patterns of the disordered mountains there. These mountains are much steeper as they roll and curl westward for miles before they begin to level out at the banks of the Ohio River. Both geologic formations, however, shared the same curse. Spring flooding, often devastating, is a universal characteristic of West Virginia's geography. This phenomenon has had a major influence on settlement patterns, limiting prosperity and the rise of towns.

The Homesteads

The Tygart Valley resettlement community straddles U.S. Route 250/219 between the "bend" in the valley and the railroad crossing, about ten miles to the north. Homesteads in the Tygart Valley follow two basic architectural forms, varying in size. Houses exhibit modest Colonial Revival details and display either a side-gable roof, resembling a Cape Cod, or a gambrel roof. They had four, five, or six rooms.³ Current residents refer to their houses as either a "Barn House" or an "A-Frame." Each house is of frame construction on a concrete block foundation. The foundations are not high, nor were they flashed, so some homesteaders had

²Joyce Appleby, "Commercial Farming and the 'Agrarian Myth' in the Early Republic," *Journal of American History* 68(March 1982): 839; Alan Kulikoff, *The Agrarian Origins of American Capitalism* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1992), 103.

³Ross, "The Early History of Tygart Valley Homesteads," 4.

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termite problems.⁴ East Dailey homesteaders also contended often with rising water. The floors were finished in oak, and interior walls were plaster. Homestead wood workers constructed built-in cabinetry for each home. Upstairs floors were finished in pine. Houses were equipped with modern plumbing and electricity, but not central heat, a curious fact given the severity and length of Randolph County winters. Wood or coal stoves filled the breach. Kitchens had wood-burning cookstoves. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed the public water system which is still in use.

Both housing styles were designed by government architect Benjamin Smith. The smallest homes in each style contained two bedrooms. The largest contained four bedrooms, but fewer of those were constructed. Most of the homesteads in the Tygart Valley are two and three bedroom homes with recessed porches. One variation in architecture included a recessed full-width porch or partial porch with a recessed entry. Enclosing these porches has been a common alteration to the homesteads. Simple posts supported the roof overhang, usually six per house. The homes were constructed of lapped board siding and wooden, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Characteristically, they have two or three front bays with a side entrance and a center chimney. Occasionally, houses have two entrances rather than windows. Cape Cod homes were one-and-one-half stories tall with and without dormers. They were roofed with asphalt shingles. The gambrel-roofed homes were two-story buildings. Some residents reported that they may have had two-component roofs. The tops of the roofs were of metal and the sides were wooden shingles. The wooden shingles have been replaced on the gambrel-roofed homes with asphalt shingles, although many of them retain the metal panels on top. A few of the gambrel homes have gabled dormers and a few have gable front entries.

Each homestead included a multipurpose outbuilding. Constructed of earth and wood with a metal roof the structure had two elevations. The outbuildings included a root cellar, chicken house, feed bin, and barn or garage. Barns featured double doors on the garage's gable end, and three six-light windows that could be propped open from their top hinges to provide ventilation. The outbuildings were variously oriented in a straight line or with an L-wing. They are constructed parallel to the houses or perpendicular to them. In most cases, the house and the outbuilding are near the center of the homestead plot, close to one edge, with a long driveway from the street.

Most homestead lots were planted with at least one or two fruit trees, nut trees, or berries soon after the houses were built. Pear and apple trees have been well tended and are still

⁴Interview, May 21, 2002, Chelly Depp, Office manager, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Beverly, WV. Ms. Depp lives in a homestead house, and has the original blueprints. Her home is a two-bedroom, gambrel-roof residence.

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heavily bearing. Larger orchards are common. Hickory nuts and grapes are also harvested by residents. Garden plots were established for each homesteader. He could borrow hand tools from the community's tool library located in the community center. Some farmers raised animals while others grew crops. According to local accounts, many families engaged in a cooperative exchange.⁵

The architecture of Tygart Valley Homesteads differs from that of Eleanor and Arthurdale. However, each community is characterized by spacious lots, utilitarian outbuildings, and well-kept aspect. Thus, the West Virginia homestead communities share a common link.

Nearly all of the homestead houses are in well-maintained condition, though a few are in need of modest repairs. Refashioning in each neighborhood has diminished the historic integrity of a few of the homes, even though they are very attractive residences in the community. In many cases, the central chimneys on the homesteads have been removed as heating systems were modernized. The outbuildings allowed for the keeping of small livestock. These buildings comprise a most assertive characteristic of the community. They show overall, fewer alterations than the houses do and they are well maintained. Two have been converted to dwellings, thus losing their historic integrity. The outbuildings are counted contributing only if their houses are. In some cases, outbuildings retain historic integrity, but the houses do not. Small outbuildings, such as sheds, were not included in the resource count as advised by the National Register Bulletin.

Properties Within the District

Descriptions are organized by plot location. The enclosed maps depict locations of plots and of resources that fall outside of the plots. Resources that are not located within a plot are described first.

Properties outside Plots A-G

Field No. 0024 (mapped on Plot D Map)

Dailey Community Center (Originally the Trade Center). Commercial construction with Colonial Revival details. Fluted pilasters in the Doric mode. Bowed dentil arch over the main entrance. Curved bay window and multi-pane fixed windows. Smaller gable roof dormers and one large ribbon window dormer under shed roof along the side. Siding of bluestone, wood, and brick. Roof is wooden shingles. Foundation is stone. This structure was constructed to be a bomb shelter with walls that are 24 inches thick and a full basement. Constructed in 1937, this

⁵Interview Mrs. Virginia Samples October, 2001.

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building has served the community continually since then. Presently for sale, it still houses the post office. There is a 100-seat restaurant with two dining rooms, three businesses, twelve short-term apartments above, and a two-bedroom apartment on the ground floor. The Huttonsville Public Service District provides water service, although the site has a well that has never been used. Originally, the building housed a cold storage unit, a bakery, restaurant, general store, barber and beauty shops, shoe repair shop, post office and auditorium. A "heat tunnel" channeled heat from the dimension mill to the building. Deed Book 433/p.365. Tax Map 3, Parcel 28.

One contributing building

Field No. 0024-A (mapped on Plot D map)

Commercial building. Gas station. Commercial construction with stone and aluminum exterior. Asphalt shingle roof. One-and-one-half story, four bays. In continuous use as a gas station since construction, circa 1940. Some alterations.

One contributing building

Field No. 0025

The Homestead School. Art Moderne style brick and glass school building. Flat roof (rubberized) with 13 front bays. Two elevations. Industrial metal windows plus characteristic glass block panels in some exterior walls. Interior construction is fireproof cinder block. Curved solar room at the right end of one-story wing. This room has been the kindergarten classroom since the building was completed in 1939. The school is owned by the United States Department of Agriculture, which leases it to the Randolph County Board of Education. Rear two-story extension is combination gymnasium and auditorium with stage. There is a full kitchen and cafeteria, library and classrooms. Some original homestead maple furniture is used in the classrooms and teacher's lounge. The distinctive hard maple furnishings are sturdy and elegant. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke to the first ninth grade graduates in 1940. The building is presently threatened by fire code requirements. It is the object of substantial community efforts to prevent its closure and reversion to the federal government. Substantial historic significance in architecture and historic associations. Cemetery near school with approximately twenty grave sites, some dating to the eighteenth century. Many members of the Gordon family are buried in this cemetery.

One contributing building

One contributing site

Field No. 0026

"Superintendent's House." Circa 1880. This vernacular, side-gable house has lapped wooden siding, asphalt shingle roof, and cut stone foundation. Three front bays. Shed dormer over the enclosed gable front portico. Two-over-two double-hung sash original windows. Large chimney

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on the left gable end. The unoccupied building is located on the school grounds, thus is also owned by the USDA. It served briefly as a residence for the project superintendent. Threatened by neglect, this structure is also the object of local preservation efforts.

One contributing building

Field No. 0027

The Warehouse. This long, one-story wooden structure was home to the field office for the Resettlement Administration and also served as the warehouse. Commercial construction. Aluminum exterior (over wooden siding) seamed metal roof and concrete block foundation. Original roof vents and louvers are intact. Replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. This building retained a large supply of hand tools that homesteaders could borrow for their gardens or projects. Now used as a carpet store. Circa 1935-36.

One contributing building

Field No. 0028-A

The Woodworking Shop. Exterior of aluminum over wooden siding with standing seam metal roof and concrete block foundation. Steeple is a later addition. One-over-one double-hung sash windows. Six bays. Small stained glass window over the door inside portico. Arched louvered bays in the steeple. Replacement doors, old announcement board. Building was re-adapted for use as a church many years ago. Circa 1935-36.

One contributing building

Field No. 0028-B

The Weaving Shop. Circa 1934. Currently known as the Immanuel Apostolic Church. Asbestos shingles, aluminum siding on the exterior, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation. Seven front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash windows. The smaller wing of this building was the original homestead weaving shop. Two story extension to the right. This is one of the very first buildings constructed in the homestead community. It served as headquarters for strikers during 1937, when they protested work hour allocations. All work was closed down during the peaceful strike. The idle workers picked hundreds of quarts of berries and preserved them for the next winter. "Strike berries" were a common cause among the homesteaders. Weavers at the shop produced rugs, towels, wash cloths, cushion toppers, and table runners. Although the building has been heavily altered, it still contributes to the historic character of the community.

One contributing building

Field No. 0029

Pawn shop, new construction, circa 1990.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0047-C

Huttonsville Public Service District office. Commercial building. Adjacent to the 1900 iron bridge on Back Road. Built circa 1935 by the CCC as the public water supply for the homesteads, the facilities are still in service. One story, three bays, replacement windows. Concrete block and stone foundation, stucco exterior, metal roof, decorative shutter panels, brick chimney. One garage. This building is located next to the Canton truss bridge over the Tygart Valley River.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0047-D (mapped on Plot D map)

Coastal Lumber Company (The Kenwood Mill) Industrial use. One story building with multiple bays. Arched roof line and tall tower. Foundation not visible. Exterior is metal, roof is metal, windows are metal cased industrial style. The mill occupies a thirteen-acre tract of land behind the Trade Center. Two new metal buildings.

One contributing building

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0047-E (mapped on Plot D map)

Warehouse (The Potato Barn) Wood plank exterior, corrugated metal roof. Log foundation. One story, three front bays, two hardware cloth windows, one sliding wooden door. Four sliding door industrial bays along former rail siding. Surviving one of three warehouses built for the cooperative farm. Now stores industrial parts.

One contributing building

Field No. 0200-A

Community Farm. A wide swath of land between Route 250/219 and the homesteads along Back Road was reserved for the communal farming activities of the settlement. There are good historic records of the agricultural activities that took place there, but actual locations have been only partially established. Written record, oral history, photography of the construction, and surviving artifacts was used to roughly locate the agricultural endeavors. Thus, the farm is listed as one resource of approximately 550 acres, that produced cattle, swine, meadow grasses (250 acres), wheat (61 acres), corn (60 acres), oats (58 acres), and potatoes (42 acres), in addition to the vegetable and relief gardens of approximately 50 acres. The vegetable gardens featured cool weather crops such as cabbage and broccoli, but they were abandoned early in the project because of overwhelming damage from foraging wildlife, primarily deer. Photographs reveal that horses and tractors were used for mowing, hauling, and threshing. These photos are housed at the Library of Congress's American Memory web site, under the following call numbers:

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Threshing crew at the Tygart Valley, August 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LC
USF33 000723-M3

Threshing at Tygart Valley, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LC USF33-000723-M2

Interior of homestead kitchen, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LC USF3-4006744-D

Panorama view, looking north, 1939, John Vachon, photographer, LC USF34-060079-D

Wheat raised at Tygart Valley Homesteads, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LC
USF33-000722-M1

Crop land, looking south, 1936 Carl Mydans, photographer, LC USF33 000724-M3

Weaving shop with crops behind, 1939, John Vachon, photographer, LC USF33-001398-
M1

Working in the gardens, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LCUSF33-000725-M3

Potato fields behind the Kenwood Mill, 1939, John Vachon, photographer, LC USF33-
001410-M3

Corn stubble, 1938, Marion Post Wolcott, photographer, LCUSF34-050021-E

Panorama showing sown crops, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer, LCUSF34 006748-D

Swine at Tygart Valley, 1936, Carl Mydans, photographer LCUSF33 000726-M2

Cattle grazing at Tygart Valley, 1938, Marion Post Wolcott, photographer, LCUSF34-
050257-E

Corn in tassel in Tygart Valley, 1938, Marion Post Wolcott, photographer, LCUSF34-
050097-E DLC

Copies of some of the photos are appended to this report. The farmland was sold in 1937, but the land remained agricultural. There is a small cattle chute at the southern boundary of the meadow lands, and a cattle handling barn complex near the East Dailey Bridge.

One contributing site

One contributing structure

Field No. 0241

Back Road. Modern, one story house with side gable roof and vinyl siding. One trailer, modern garage, and two frame outbuildings also on site.

Five non-contributing outbuildings

Field No. 0242

Back Road. One-story, side gable house, c.1940, metal roof, attached garage, three-over-one double-hung sash windows, and shed roof porch.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0243

Back Road. Two-story, side gable house with vinyl siding, concrete block chimney, shed roof

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porch, one-over-one windows, and rear addition. Property also includes two gambrel roof barns, concrete silo with metal roof, shed roof carport, frame outbuilding, quonset outbuilding, and metal pole shed.

Seven non-contributing buildings

One non-contributing structure

Field No. 0261

The East Dailey Bridge. Constructed in 1938 by Camp Tygart of the CCC, this steel stringer bridge replaced a submarine bridge at this location. Constructed of steel with an asphalt deck, the bridge is 204 feet long.⁶ Construction photographs of this bridge and of the bridge it replaced are located at the Library of Congress's American Memory Web Site: 1938, bridge construction, Marion Post Wolcott, photographer, LC USF33-030127 MI, and 1939, John Vachon, new bridge and old, LCUSF34 -060070-D.

One contributing structure

Field No. 0262

Valley Bend Truss Bridge. Pratt Steel Thru Truss Bridge on Back Road. Constructed in 1900 and reconstructed in 1993, this bridge provided access to towns for farmers located in the region. The steel structure has a steel deck and stone pillars. Constructed by the Canton Bridge Co., it spans 204 feet across the Tygart Valley River.⁷

One contributing structure

Field No. 0263

Wamsley Farm. This early I-House, circa 1800, is located at the southeastern portion of the resettlement area, and was not originally part of the Resettlement Project, but it is encompassed by the district boundaries and now includes farmland that belonged to the homestead community. The house has an aluminum exterior, metal roof, and stone foundation. An exterior stone chimney is located to the left. There is a newer front porch with hipped roof, supported by Doric columns. There is a large rear extension. Three front bays, two stories, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There are three single-pen log outbuildings, unchinked, that may have been used as drying houses or perhaps once as servants quarters. One large older barn to the rear of the house, and one modern barn. The property consists of approximately five-hundred acres on both sides of Back Road, part of which was once managed by the Resettlement Administration.

⁶Weubber and Holycross, "Historic Context Study of Highway Bridges," A-50.

⁷Ingrid Wuebber and Fred M. Holycross, "Historic Context Study of pre-1956 Highway Bridges of West Virginia and an Assessment of the West Virginia Bridge Rating System, State Purchase Order DCH 01064," Charleston, W.Va.: WV State Historic Preservation Office. Sept. 2002, A-50.

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Five contributing buildings
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0283

U.S. Route 250/219. Modern, one-and-one-half-story house with front gable, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, hip roof porch, and vinyl siding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0284

U.S. Route 250/219. Modern, one-story, side gable house with T-111 siding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0285

U.S. Route 250/219. Modern, one-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding and eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0286

U.S. Route 250/219. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0287

County Road 21. Modern trailer and three sheds.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0288

County Road 21. Modern, side-gable house with T-111 siding and brick construction. Modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0289

Randolph Road near Plot C. Gable roof barn with open ends and side shed extension. Wooden cattle shoot.

One contributing building

One contributing structure

Field No. 0290

Randolph Road near Plot C. Modern metal pole shed.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0291

Randolph Road Near Plot B. c.1990 modern, two-story building with vinyl siding. Two-bay detached garage, two gable roof barns, one silo, one wood crib, one shed roof metal outbuilding, one wood, shed roof outbuilding.

Five contributing buildings

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0292

County Road 21. c.1965 house with vinyl siding and insulbrick, side gable.

One non-contributing building

Plot A – East Dailey Community

Plot A of the East Dailey Community includes twenty-nine contributing buildings and thirty-five non-contributing buildings. Non-contributing buildings are generally trailers or modern construction. Six of the homesteads are gambrel-roofed and ten are Cape Cods. Gambrel homes are two-story and Cape Cod homes are one and one-half story. All foundations are of concrete block unless noted otherwise. All are circa 1935 unless noted otherwise.

Field No. 0030

Lot A-17. J. A. Wells Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof homestead with two gable front dormers. Some original six-over-six double-hung sash windows, some one-over-one replacement windows. Three bays. Enclosed front porch. Wooden clapboard siding, asphalt and metal roof. Original outbuilding and stable. Five other new buildings take up space originally designated for gardens and livestock.

Two contributing buildings

Six non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0031

Lot A-16. Fred Kile Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with half recessed front porch. Four bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Wooden lapped siding, asphalt roof, central chimney and square porch posts. Original outbuilding with metal roof and extension. One mobile home.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0032

Lot A-11. Lester Kyle Homestead. The original building has been demolished. There are four new trailers.

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Four non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0033

Lot A-7. Beverage Louk Homestead. This was the first homestead built in Tygart Valley. Six-room, gambrel-roof with front and rear enclosed extensions. Asphalt roof, aluminum exterior. Decorative shutters, some replacement windows, four bays. Original outbuilding with replacement twelve-light windows.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0034

Lot A-6. Blair Hart Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with extensions. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof. Gable front entry, new basement, right side extension four front bays one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Two car garage and original outbuilding with extension.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0035

Lot A-5. Frank Swecker Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof with two front gabled dormers. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof. Two front bays, most windows are six-over-six original double-hung sash. Recessed porch spanning front of house, supported by square posts. Original outbuilding is present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0036

Lot A-4. Fred Moore Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with alterations. Aluminum siding and asphalt roof. Two bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Center chimney, dual side entries, sheltered by full-width front gable porch, supported by wooden posts. Rear extension. Original outbuilding modestly altered.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0037

Lot A-3. Claud Boyles Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with extensions. Aluminum exterior and asphalt roof. Four front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Addition of full-width front porch, center chimney. Original outbuilding present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0038

Lot A-2. Wesley Swecker Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof.

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Two new shed porches over two entry ways. Building is adaptively reused as a duplex. Six bays, six-over-six double-hung sash original and one-over-one replacement windows. Original outbuilding is present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No.0039

Lot A-1. Gordon Daniels Homestead. Cape Cod with alterations. Aluminum and stone veneer exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Side entry with gable front extension over late porch addition. Two bays. Replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Rear extension, center chimney. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0040

Lot A-15. Rental. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum siding and stone veneer, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows, one story rear extension. Original outbuilding with side extension, barn, three mobile homes.

Two contributing buildings

Four non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0041

Lot A-14. Circa 1945 Cape Cod with alterations. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Three bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, side extension, full front shed roof. This is possibly not an original homestead house, rather a sensitively designed later addition, on a parcel surveyed off of Lot A-14. An original homestead outbuilding is located on the plot. New two car garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0042

Lot A-14. G. C. Louk Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Three bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Small side extension. Recessed half-width porch. Newer single car garage and original outbuilding. Well maintained integrity.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0043

Lot A-13. Fred Fisher Homestead. Five-room gambrel-roof homestead. Gable entry. Wood siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Five front bays, some original six-over-six double-hung

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sash windows, some one-over-one replacement windows. One story extension to the right. Original homestead orchard of peach, apple, and pear trees. Original well and outbuilding.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0044

Lot A-12. Forest Hardway Homestead. Replica of the four-room Cape Cod owned by Lester and Mary Kytle, which burned. Circa 1960. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Four front bays, decorative shutters. Original outbuilding and six other post 1965 residences on the lot.

Eight non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0045

Lot A-10. Ben Vanscoy Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, asphalt and metal roof. Central chimney. Three front bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows, half recessed porch. Rear entrance enclosed. Original outbuilding and one new storage building.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0046

Lot A-8. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, half recessed front porch double-hung sash windows are six-over-one, one-over-one, and some replacements. Square porch supports, front deck of redwood added. Original outbuilding is substantially altered by addition of a two car garage.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0269

Lot A-2. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0270

Lot A-3. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0271

Lot A-16. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0272

Lot A-7. Modern double-wide trailer house with attached garage.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0273

Lot A-17. Modern trailer house with garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0274

Lot A-9. One-story house with hip roof, aluminum siding, gable roof porch, c.1930, modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

Plot B – East Dailey

East Dailey Plot B contains eighteen homestead plots each with a traditional outbuilding. There are twenty-eight contributing buildings and twenty-four non-contributing buildings. Some feature later additions and some lots have been subdivided. Nine of the houses are Cape Cod and eight are gambrel-roofed. All foundations are concrete block with no basements. All construction is circa 1935 unless noted differently.

Field No. 0048

Lot B-8. Ralph Kelly Homestead. Cape Cod with side extension. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, full-width recessed front porch supported by square posts. Side entry, one story side extension. Six-over-six original windows. Original outbuilding remains in original condition.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0049

Lot B-7. Andrew Wood Homestead. Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Full-width shed porch is a later addition. Three front bays. Windows resized, replaced. Fixed bump out window rear extension. Addition to original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0050

Lot B-6. J.F. Wickline Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof with cross gable extensions, front and back. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Five bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Two gable roof dormers. Original outbuilding is present and intact. New residence and new two-car garage also on the site.

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Four non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0051

Lot B-5. Casper Hicks Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Portico over left front entry. Original outbuilding present with new garage door. Few changes.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0052

Lot B-4. Preston Smith Homestead. Larger Cape Cod with extensions, alterations. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Cross-gable front and rear extensions. Original outbuilding is present.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0053

Lot B-3. Cecil Rosencrance Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod with alterations. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Front porch extension with shed roof dormer. Four bays, one-over-one and two-over-two double-hung sash replacement windows. Roof skylight, rear extension. Original outbuilding present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0054

Lot B-2. W. E. Ware Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof. Aluminum exterior, two component roof of metal and asphalt shingles. Two front bays. Center chimney, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Typical recessed front porch is closed in. One rear porch extension. Original outbuilding with addition.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0055

Lot B-1. Ralph Kelly Homestead. Cape Cod with extensions, alterations. Four bays. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, one fixed picture window. Left extension with new entry. House sits perpendicular to the street. Recessed front porch. Original root cellar and one post-1965 building.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0056

Lot B-18. R.H. Shears Homestead. Five-room gambrel-roof. Wooden clapboard, asphalt shingle roof. Three bays one-over-one replacement windows. Extruded aluminum porch posts.

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Outbuilding present. Modest alterations are reversible.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0057

Lot B-17. H.C. Huffman Homestead. Five-room gambrel-roof with extensions. Brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Large side extension. Eight bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Side extension larger than original house. Original outbuilding is present.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0058

Lot B-16. Homesteader unknown. Cape Cod. Front gable entry. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Large side porch extension. Original outbuilding intact. Second small modern wooden outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0059

Lot B-15. Orris Poling Homestead. Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Four bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, altered porch overhang, supported by simple wooden posts. One-story side extension. Original outbuilding is present. New two car garage. One new trailer and two other outbuildings located on parcel.

Two contributing buildings

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0060

Lot B-14. Clancy Loudin Homestead. New, circa 1985 one-story house constructed on homestead plot. Original homestead outbuilding is present.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0061

Lot B-13. Paul Wasmer Homestead. Cape Cod with full front porch supported by six wooden posts. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Original outbuilding is present. One modern outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0062

Lot B-12. E.L. Sipes Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Two gable end chimneys, full-width front porch supported by extruded aluminum pillars of a concrete slab deck. Small

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rear extension. Original outbuilding.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0063

Lot B-11. William McDaniels Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof with two gable roof front dormers. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Front porch enclosure, central chimney. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Rear extension. Original outbuilding and new two-car garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0064

Lot B-10. U.M. Fisher Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Front porch extension, two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows, casement windows. Original outbuilding, new garage and woodshed.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0065

Lot B-9. O.J. Hogue Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof with central chimney. Aluminum exterior, metal roof. One-over-one replacement windows, large porch added. Four front bays. Two car garage extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0248

Lot B-15. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0249

Lot B-15. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0250

Lot B-9. Modern house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0251

Lot B-9. Modern house.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0252

Lot B-9. Modern house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0266

Lot B-2. Modern, one-story brick house, with side gables and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0267

Lot B-6. L-shaped modern c.1960, with brick and vinyl.

Field No. 0268

Lot B-8. Modern, double-wide trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Plot C – East Dailey

East Dailey Plot C contains thirty-nine homestead plots. Eighteen homestead houses are original gambrel-roofed houses. There are eighteen Cape Cod houses. There is one contributing site, sixty-one contributing buildings and fifty non-contributing buildings. Most of the non-contributing buildings are post 1965 construction, or original outbuildings that have been severely altered. There are trailers, new construction, and empty lots.

Field No. 0047-B

Abraham Carper Cemetery. Intersection of Back Road and Pritt Lane. Seven upright headstones, two leaning against tree. Most illegible. Two marked INF (infant), children of C.S. (Charles Sidney) S.M. Pritt. Carper (1791-1887); father of Nehemiah Carper, who owned 800 acres of farmland in Beverly in the late 1890s.⁸

One contributing site

Field No. 0066

Lot C-13. Homesteader unknown. Altered Cape Cod. Wood siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays. Large side extension. Sliding glass doors, two gable roof attic dormers, Original outbuilding. Historic integrity is lost.

Two non-contributing buildings

⁸Maxwell, *History of Randolph County*, 341.

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Field No. 0067

Lot C-13B. Alvie Vogel Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Small portico over front entry. Very few alterations. Original outbuilding is present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0068

Lot C-14. J.H. Darkey Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, two front dormers with gable roof. Four front bays, gable end chimney. Front enclosure, deck, six-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0069

Lot C-15. Roger Crawford Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior asphalt shingle roof, two front bays, replacement windows, shed porch roof and small rear extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0070

Lot C-16. L.O. Barker Homestead. Six-room, gambrel-roof. Aluminum siding, two component metal/asphalt roof. Two gable roof dormers. Two front bays, side entry, six-over-one double-hung sash windows. Front entry replaced with new system and side lights. Central chimney. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0071

Lot C-17. Glenn Marstiller Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house with alterations. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, rear deck, rear extension, front extension. New two car garage, original outbuilding.

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0072

Lot C-18. Elmer Iseli Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Gable front entry, two front bays, one-over-one replacement double-hung sash windows. Porch extension, center chimney, small side extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0073

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Lot C-19. Welch Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roof. This is the last homestead house built in the Tygart Valley resettlement community. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Full-width front porch, rear extension, original outbuilding, with concrete block extension.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0074

Lot C-20. Stewart Taylor Homestead. Small Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Front porch extension, two front bays. Large rear extension. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. New two car garage, original outbuilding with large extension.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0075

Lot C-21. Jake Kramer Homestead. Small Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Front and rear extensions, shed porch roof in front. Original outbuilding. New garage and mobile home.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0076

Lot C-22. Stanley Phares Homestead. Only the original outbuilding remains on this homestead lot. The original foundation is intact and may provide some modest archaeological information if excavated by a certified archaeologist. Original house may have burned, according to some neighbors.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0077

Lot C-23-A. Clay Chenoweth Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt roof. Two gabled dormers in front. Two front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Fluted replacement porch columns. Several extensions and additions to original outbuilding alter its historic character.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0078

Lot C-24. Sterl Gear Homestead. Larger Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Center chimney, three front bays. Full-width rear extension, full-width front porch one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and some fixed pane windows, altered in size, decorative

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shutters. Original outbuilding also altered. This homestead still retains its historic feel, despite the number of alterations.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0079

Lot C-25. Frank Arnold Homestead. Six-room, gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof central chimney. Four front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Two gabled dormers in front. Aluminum front porch posts and railing. Original outbuilding. Two new outbuildings.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0080

Lot C-26. Bert Ash Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior siding, two component roof of metal and asphalt shingles. Six front bays. one-over-one replacement windows. Front and rear extensions. Original lot is heavily built up with four other new buildings, all deeded off the original homestead lot including a new garage, mobile home, wooden shed, and storage building. Original outbuilding is not evident.

Four non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0081

Lot C-27. Sillberger Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, enclosed porch, rear extension. One-over-one, six-over-six, and fixed windows. Original outbuilding altered by new garage door and nearby extension, connected by a "dog trot." Other important architectural details are intact.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0082

Lot C-28. Glenn Collett Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays with one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Half-width recessed porch. Original outbuilding is unaltered. Additional small outbuilding of newer vintage on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0083

Lot C-29. Loman Poling Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays have been altered. Original six-over-six double-hung sash windows on side elevations. Small roof extension over front of house. Original outbuilding. Two small storage buildings and one double-wide modular home of 1980s vintage.

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Two contributing buildings
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0084

Lot C-30. L. E. Kennison Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, with one-over-one replacement double-hung sash windows. Central chimney. Rear porch extension. Outbuilding has metal roof, original panel doors.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0085

Lot C-31. U.M. McDonald Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof with rear gambrel-roof wing extension. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Full-width recessed porch, with replacement posts. Three front bays with one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Entrance with portico on extension as well. Extension is large, but sensitively done. Original outbuilding is present, and new two-car garage.
Two contributing buildings
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0086

Lot C-32. J.T. Kittle Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front gabled dormers. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Left side one story extension. Outbuilding is in nearly original condition.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0087

Lot C-33. Albert Gear Homestead. Six-room Cape cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, three-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Decorative shutters. Front porch addition. Original outbuilding with modest alterations to entry. New two-car garage.
Two contributing buildings
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0088

Lot C-34B. J.M. Webb Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Front porch addition, two redesigned front gabled dormers, with resized replacement windows. Three front bays with one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Rear shed extension on house. Substantial compromises to historical integrity. Outbuilding in original shape.
Two contributing buildings

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Field No. 0089

Lot C-35. W.G. Hamrick Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Decorative shutters. Original outbuilding with replacement foundation and replacement doors.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0090

Lot C-36. O.C. Stanley Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house with alterations. Aluminum and brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Large rear extensions and deck. Four front bays. One-over-one replacement windows, half-width recessed front porch. Original homestead outbuilding with newer metal roof. New two car garage.

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0091

Lot C-37. Clyde Gerlow Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Front porch extension side entry. Fixed glazing on two front bays. Outbuilding in the typical style. Alterations are easily reversible.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0092

Lot C-38. Joe Moran Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. T-111 wood paneling exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, six-over-six original windows. Central chimney. Modest alterations to the outbuilding. Except for replacement siding, homestead is in original condition. One trailer on the site.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0093

Lot C-1. Jesse Lloyd Homestead. One new building.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0094

Lot C-2. Charley Myers Homestead. Six-room, gambrel-roof house. Cedar shake wood, and stone veneer exterior. Asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays. Gable front entry extension. Side extensions. Original homestead outbuilding in pristine condition. Renovations to house have diminished its historic integrity.

Two non-contributing buildings

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Field No. 0095

Lot C-3. John Ramey Homestead. Four-room, Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Two front bays with replacement fixed-pane windows. Full recessed front porch with simple wooden posts. Original outbuilding with metal roof.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0096

Lot C-4. Kenneth Reed Homestead. Four-room, Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows, gabled portico over front entry. Rear extension. Original outbuilding and new two car garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0097

Lot C-5. Paul Marks Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Two gabled dormers, one side extension, primary entry relocated to rear of house. Original outbuilding is in original condition. Additional new, two-car garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0098

Lot C-6. Wilbur Daft Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Rear portico. House oriented perpendicular to street. Original well maintained outbuilding and one new garage. Full-width recessed front porch.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0099

Lot C-7. Julius Moffat Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, metal and asphalt shingle two component roof. Four front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Central chimney, posts support half-width recessed front porch. Original homestead outbuilding and one new outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0100

Lot C-8. Price Long Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, asphalt

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shingle roof. Two front bays, two gabled dormers. Six-over-one double-hung sash windows. Recessed half-width porch with replacement aluminum porch posts. Original homestead outbuilding and one new outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0101

Lot C-9. Dale Lloyd Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Original wooden clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney, four front bays, six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Half-width recessed porch with two simple wooden support posts. Original homestead outbuilding and one additional older outbuilding. Historic integrity is extremely well maintained.

Three contributing buildings

Field No. 0102

Lot C-10. A.T. Coontz Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney, three front bays. Decorative shutters. One-over-one double-hung sash windows, small rear one story extension. Original outbuilding well maintained. Additional trailer on front of lot.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0103

Lot C-11. W.G. Meredith Homestead. Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Three front bays. Fixed pane replacement windows. Aluminum porch across front supported by aluminum poles. Original outbuilding present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0244

Lot C-29. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof and attached garage.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0245

Lot C-28. Modern, one-story house with vinyl siding and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0246

Lot C-23B. Modern, one-story, side gable house with center gable porch, vinyl siding, and one-

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over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0247

Lot C-18. Modern, double-wide trailer house with side gable roof, vinyl siding, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0253

Lot C-15. Modern, one-and-one-half story house with vinyl siding, side gable roof, one-over-one double-hung sash house, and side attached garage.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0254

Lot C-36. Modern, double-wide trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0255

Lot C-35. Modern, one-and-one-half story house with side gable roof, gable dormers, and vinyl siding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0256

Lot C-34B. Modern one-and-one-half story house with vinyl siding, recessed porch, side gable roof, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0257

Lot C-34B. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof, vinyl siding, recessed porch, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0258

Lot C-1. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof, brick chimney, vinyl siding, shed roof porch, and horizontal, two-over-two windows. Property also has a shed outbuilding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0259

Lot C-1. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof, and one-over-one double-hung sash

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windows. Property also has a modern garage and two small outbuildings.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0260

Lot C-12. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0264

Lot C-12. Gambrel roof house, asphalt roof, clapboard siding.

One contributing building

Field No. 0265

Lot C-13. Elmer Cross Homestead. One-story house with gambrel roof, gable dormers, vinyl siding, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows, c.1950. Property also has two trailers and one shed outbuilding. Not a resettlement homestead (note basement foundation and scale of windows.) No outbuilding.

Four non-contributing buildings

Plot D – Dailey Community

The neighborhood of Dailey consists of twenty-four lots. Fifteen buildings were constructed after the homestead era. There are forty-two contributing buildings and twenty-eight non-contributing buildings. The most common reason for this determination is that the buildings were constructed after 1965. The commercial center of the Tygart Valley is located in Dailey, on the eastern side of U.S. Route 250/219. These lots are long and narrow. Except for the commercial buildings, all of the properties in Dailey have concrete block foundations and were constructed circa 1935, unless noted differently below.

Field No. 0001

Lot D-24. Calvin Arnett Homestead. Gambrel-roofed, four-room homestead with vinyl and aluminum siding, asphalt roof, concrete block foundation. Four bays. Replacement windows, gable front porch extension and left side one-story extension. One homestead combination outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0002

Lot D-23. F. S. Thomas Homestead. Modified four-room Cape Cod homestead with aluminum siding, asphalt roof, and some replacement windows with decorative shutters and front and rear extensions. Three bays. Eleanor Roosevelt visited this homestead on her first visit to Valley

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Bend. One homestead combination outbuilding.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0003

Lot D-22. C. Gribble Homestead. Modified four-room Cape Cod homestead with large extension. Brick and aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, replacement double-hung sash windows. Four bays. Entrance reoriented from original design. Modern metal storage barn, small shed, and trailer.

One contributing building

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0004

Lot D-21. L.W. Coberly Homestead. Modified gambrel-roof homestead. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Replacement windows, some are one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Three bays. Dormer windows a later addition. Front, side, and rear extensions. New two-car garage, trailer, and original homestead outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0005

Lot D-20. Side gable vernacular cottage with beveled wooden lap siding, circa 1940, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation, three bays. Some six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Building is located on the same lot as the first inn in the resettlement community.

One contributing building

Field No. 0005-A

Lot D-20. Offices and inn. Queen Anne house. Circa 1890. This is the Eakin home that was purchased by the Tygart Valley Association to be used as temporary housing for visiting officials. Consisting of eleven rooms and generous furnishing, the association in 1940 offered it for rent at \$25 per month if the tenant would operate the facility as an inn. Aluminum siding, standing seam terne metal roof, and stone foundation. Cross-gable farm house with shed porch on two sides, supported by turned posts. Rear extension, side porch door, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, transom over entry. Three bays. One of the few older farmsteads that dotted the hillsides along the Tygart Valley prior to the Resettlement Administration project.

One contributing building

Field No. 0006

Lot D-11, 3/17. Beryl Lockart Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with alterations. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two gable-front extensions and one rear shed extension.

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Portico over altered front entrance. Two bays. One-over-one double-hung sash windows, one bow window, center chimney. Original homestead cellar/barn complex.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0007

Lot D-10. Aquilla Burdette Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with extensions. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Four bays. Fixed picture window, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original homestead outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0008

Lot D-9. I.M. Morton Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod with enclosures and extensions. Aluminum and brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, front and rear extensions. Three bays. Front porch supported by brick pillars. Some windows are resized. Modern two-car garage replaces original root cellar.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0009

Lot D-8. C.B. Shiflett Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, replacement windows, aluminum awning over front porch with extruded aluminum supports and railing. Two bays. Alterations appear reversible. Rear enclosure. New two-car garage.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0010

Lot D-10. F. M. Butcher Homestead. Altered four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, gable front entry. Portico and one story side extension. Four bays. One-over-one double-hung sash windows. Homestead barn/root cellar substantially altered. Two large double garages and an office complex. Property is now commercial.

One contributing building

Four non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0011

Lot D-6. Ralph J. Simmons Homestead. Five-room (two down/three up) gambrel-roof with gable front entry. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Three bays. Hipped roof porch across full front of the house supported by extruded aluminum columns. Stone chimney to the right side. Handicap accommodations to front entry. Modestly altered root cellar. New two-car garage.

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Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0012

Lot D-5. Olan Knaggs Homestead. Four-room, gambrel-roof with board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof and replacement windows, two bays. Porticoes over front and rear entrances. Rear enclosed extension. Owner is restoring property and will replace original windows. Original homestead outbuilding and two post 1965 trailer houses.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0013

Lot D-4. Irons Gum Homestead. Five-room, gambrel-roof with aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof and two gabled dormers in front. Eight front bays. Glass windows enclose front porch. One-over-one double-hung sash windows. Rear extension. Original homestead outbuilding and one trailer.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0014

Lot D-3. J.M. Frame Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof homestead. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, four bays, six-over-six original windows. Recessed front porch with replacement pillar supports. Original outbuilding with modest newer metal roofing update. Well preserved resettlement era homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0015

Lot D-2. Cecil Kisner Homestead. Four-room, gambrel-roof with aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, two-over-two and one-over-one replacement double-hung sash windows, decorative shutters on all windows. Six bays. Hipped full-width front porch supported by round aluminum posts. Large one-story left side extension. Outbuilding nearly original.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0016

Lot D-1. Louis Barrackman Homestead. Five-room, gambrel-roof with asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingled roof, five bays. One-over-one double-hung sash windows, small rear enclosure, portico over front entry. Original homestead barn/garage is in tact, re-roofed with metal. One trailer. Nice example of a gambrel-roof resettlement homestead.

Two contributing buildings

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One non-contributing building

Field No. 0017-A

Lot D-13. Gerald Channell Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod. Aluminum, board, metal exterior, asphalt shingle roof. One-over-one sash replacement windows, three bays. Extended and half-enclosed front porch with windows. Extension to the left of the house. Homestead outbuilding with replacement garage doors.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0017-B

Lot D-12. C.I. Heckert Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Lapped wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, two bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, porch overhang extended in front. Cross gable front extension. Outbuilding in original condition.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0018

Lot D-14. D. M. Rinard Homestead. Five-room gambrel-roof homestead house with extension. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, replaced porch posts. Rear extension, new garage, new post 1965 house.

One contributing building

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0019

Lot D-15. G.D. Snow Homestead. Remodeled Cape Cod. Lapped wooden siding, asphalt shingle roof, four bays, replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows and fixed sash. This original homestead dwelling was substantially remodeled by the architect great-grandson of Lemuel Chenoweth, western Virginia's most pre-eminent bridge builder. Original barn converted to two-story carriage house.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0020

Lot D-16. R.V. Robinson Homestead. Five-room Cape cod, with lapped wooden siding, asphalt shingle roof. One-over-one sash replacement windows. Recessed front porch, four bays. Root cellar intact, new three bay shed, new two-car garage. Except for replacement windows, the house and root cellar are nearly pristine. This home was originally owned by homesteader Charles F. Albright. It was constructed for the resident forester, who sold it to Albright.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

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Field No. 0021

Lot D-17. Wade Gear Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof. Lapped wood and flake board exterior, asphalt shingle roof, three bays, gable front entry, enclosed half porch. Six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Root cellar intact.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0022

Lot D-19. Norman Slayman Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod, with aluminum siding, corrugated metal roof, three bays. Decorative shutters, recessed porch with wooden posts. Original root cellar located to side of house.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0023

Lot D-18. A.R. Rohr Homestead. Four bedroom gambrel-roof with side extension. Lapped wood siding, asphalt and shingle two component roof, two bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, and covered side extension. Hipped roof front porch spans full width. Original root cellar, one newer shed.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0276

Lot D-5. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0277

Lot D-5. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0279

Lot D-11. Modern split-level house with brick and vinyl siding with side gable roof.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 280

Lot D-11. One-story house, c. 1950, with front gable roof, aluminum siding, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 281

Lot D-19. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 282

Lot D-13. Modern trailer house with two-story addition.

One non-contributing building

Plot E – Valley Bend

Plot E contains ten homestead plots. There are three gambrel-roof houses, six Cape Cod houses, and one L-wing log farmhouse. All foundations are concrete block and all construction is circa 1935 unless otherwise noted. Twenty buildings are contributing and eleven buildings are non-contributing.

Field No. 0112

Lot E-3. John Tacy Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows. Full-width recessed front porch supported by five plain wood posts. Side entrance. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0113

Lot E-2. Charles Kittle Homestead. The Jack Long Farmhouse. Builder was Jack Long, circa 1860. L-house, possibly of log construction beneath aluminum and brick exterior. Asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. Four front bays with two-over-two and one-over-one original double-hung sash windows behind newer aluminum storm windows. This vernacular construction is typical of rural middle class homes of the mid-nineteenth century. Notable architectural details in the wide eave returns and dual bay front gable attic windows. Resettlement era outbuilding to the rear of the house. The pre-existing Long house was incorporated into the resettlement plot.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0114

Lot E-1. Ray Loudin Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. One-half recessed front porch. Small rear extension. Original outbuilding is sided to match the house.

One new garage also on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0129

Lot E-7. Homesteader unknown. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum, wood, and stone exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays with six-over-six original double-hung sash

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windows. Rear extension. Central chimney. Original outbuilding is intact.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0130

Lot E-6. H.N. Harris Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum, wood, and stone exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney, two front bays with some six-over-six double-hung sash original windows. Recessed front porch with five plain wooden posts. Large two-story rear extension. Original outbuilding is present.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0131

Lot E-5. B.F. Hight Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Lapped wood siding, two-component roof of metal and asphalt shingles. Two gabled dormers in front. Recessed full-width front porch supported by simple wooden posts. Original outbuilding with metal roof. No alterations, no additions. Excellent example of resettlement homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0132

Lot E-4. R.L. Hedrick Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original porch enclosed, new picture window in front. Rear extension with a gable peak on shed roof. Central chimney, metal awnings. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0152

Lot E-11. Basil Cutlip Homestead. Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, six-over-six replacement windows, rear shed extension, central chimney. Original outbuilding with some modest alterations.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0153

Lot E-10. Howard Gribble Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two gabled dormers on front of house. Three front bays. Small front porch extension. Full-width recessed porch. Large extension in rear compromises the gambrel architecture. Some windows resized, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Original outbuilding.

Two non-contributing buildings

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Field No. 0154

Lot E-9. Joe Staud Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Original lapped wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, Central chimney. Four front bays, original six-over-six double-hung sash windows with old wooden storm windows over. One-half recessed porch with plain wooden posts. Original outbuilding in unaltered condition. High degree of historic integrity. One new garage on property.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0155

Lot E-8. C.J. Harper Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Two front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Decorative shutters, rear one-story extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0213

Lot E-11. Modern house with side gable roof, clapboard siding and modern shed.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0215

Lot E-11. Modern trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 218

Lot E-4. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof, aluminum siding and front gable centered porch.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0219

Lot E-4. Church of Christ. Aluminum siding, front gable, rear two-story addition.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0221

Lot E-10. Modern, double-wide trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0222

Lot E-6. Modern, double-wide trailer home.

One non-contributing building

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Plot EE – Valley Bend

Plot EE of Valley Bend contains twenty homestead parcels. The plot is separated from Plot E by Hickson Run on the east. There are fourteen Cape Cod houses, and five gambrel-roof houses. There are thirty-one contributing buildings and eighteen non-contributing buildings. Most of the non-contributing buildings are post-1965 construction or are trailers. Some of the non-contributing buildings are outbuildings with high degrees of integrity, but are located with a non-contributing house.

Field No. 0115

Lot EE-7. John L. Sutton Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior. Asphalt roof. Two front bays. Full-width recessed porch with aluminum posts. Two gabled dormers, large rear extension, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0116

Lot EE-6. William Clark Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney, three front bays. Large cross-gable front extension obscures front facade of house. One-over-one replacement windows. Original outbuilding.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0117

Lot EE-5. Milford Townsend Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Brick veneer and aluminum siding, asphalt roof, central chimney, rear extension. Recessed full front porch supported by six square wooden posts. Some six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Some one-over-one replacement. Rear extension is in scale to the house. Original outbuilding. Although lapped siding removed, much integrity remains.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0118

Lot EE-4. Arnold Pnakovich Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, six-over-six, double-hung sash replacement windows. Half-width recessed front porch. Wooden posts. Original outbuilding. High degree of historic integrity.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0119

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Lot EE-3. Donald Carr Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Five front bays. Gable front configuration with six-over-six double-hung sash original windows, and four-light front door. One window is four-over-four fixed pane. Side extension with shed roof repeats four-over-four motif. Outbuilding is typical resettlement barn, with newer standing seam metal roof and new door panel.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0120

Lot EE-2. The dentist's house (Dr. John Overton). Six-room Cape Cod house. Brick, aluminum, wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Two front bays. Full-width recessed front porch supported by six plain wooden posts. Six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Decorative shutters on front facade. Original outbuilding is configured with an ell. Modest alterations do not detract from integrity.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0121

Lot EE-1. Minnie D. Hamner Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house with front and rear extensions. Four front bays. Eight-over-eight and one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Bow front window. Left side one-story extension. Alterations compromise the integrity. Original outbuilding to right rear of house is not altered.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0122

Lot EE-14. Richard Harbert Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum and perma-stone exterior. Asphalt roof. Three front bays. Recessed porch with wooden posts and spindle railing. May be a duplex conversion. Two gabled dormers six-over-six double-hung sash windows, decorative shutters, central chimney, rear extension. Original outbuilding. Some original architectural elements remaining.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0123

Lot EE-13. Harry Fidler Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt roof. Front bays not visible. Hipped roof screened front porch extension. Side windows show six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Aluminum awnings. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

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Field No. 0124

Lot EE -12. Robert Chandler Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house with multiple alterations. Perma-stone and aluminum exterior, asphalt roof, central chimney. Front porch extension and large side extension. Original outbuilding.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0125

Lot EE-11. Vernon Gum Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Brick and wood exterior siding, asphalt roof, center chimney. Windows modestly resized, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Full-width recessed porch supported by plain wooden posts. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0126

Lot EE-10. Wilson A. Goodwin Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Four front bays. Half-width recessed porch with simple wooden posts. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0127

Lot EE-9. Robert P. Lord Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt roof, central chimney. Six-over-six original windows, half-width recessed porch with simple wooden posts. Original outbuilding. High degree of integrity; one new garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0128

Lot EE-8. Fred Hight Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house with extensive alterations, diminishing historic integrity. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two sided spindle railing porch extension. Gabled dormers, central chimney. Original outbuilding and one additional new outbuilding.

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0156

Lot EE-20. Clifford Dolley Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Asbestos shingle exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Half-width recessed front porch. Four front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding. Both buildings retain integrity. Three other new buildings on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

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Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0157

Lot EE-19. Leonard Hockenberry Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Center chimney. Two gabled dormers on front, porch alterations include four fluted columns in the Doric mode. Rear shed extension. House resembles Field No. 0122. Original outbuilding. Despite substantial alterations, integrity remains.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0158

Lot EE-18. Roy Hedricks Homestead. Cape Cod house with multiple architectural compromises. Aluminum and perma-stone exterior. Asphalt shingle roof. Five front bays, two gable extensions. Replacement windows, aluminum awnings. Windows are fixed, casement, or one-over-one double-hung sash. House is now part of Scott Auto Sales. Original outbuilding present, and two larger showrooms also on the property.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0159

Lot EE-17. Roy V. Blake Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Half-width recessed porch. Aluminum porch posts. Four front bays. Six-over-six replacement windows. Decorative shutters, one-story rear shed extension, original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0160

Lot EE-16. Marcus Rennix Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Brick and aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Two front bays, with faux six-over-six muntins and operational one-over-one double-hung sash windows elsewhere, recessed half-width porch with replacement aluminum posts. Rear extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0161

Lot EE-15. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, six-over-six double-hung sash original windows. Central chimney. Large car-port extends over front of house. Original porch enclosed. Outbuilding has been converted to an apartment.

One contributing building

One non-contributing buildings

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Field No. 0223

Lot EE-15. Modern trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0224

Lot EE-15. Modern double-wide trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Plot F – Valley Bend

Plot F of Valley Bend contains twenty-six homestead parcels. There are seventeen Cape Cod houses, and nine gambrel-roofed houses, all of which are considered contributing. There are forty contributing buildings and forty-four non-contributing buildings. Some of the non-contributing buildings are outbuildings with high degrees of integrity, but which are located with a non-contributing house.

Field No. 0104

Lot F-1. J.D. Hockenberry Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house with modifications. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Three front bays, original recessed porch is obscured by extended screened porch across front. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-one. Rear extension, decorative shutters. Original outbuilding is in nearly original condition, and is a good example of this architectural style.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0105

Lot F-2. Jackson Crawford Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, one is fixed pane bump out bay. Central chimney. Side and rear extensions. Original outbuilding with carport extension. Sensitive evolution of original homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0106

Lot F-3. Ford Dresseau Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, six-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Central chimney, front entry sheltered by gabled portico. Rear enclosed extension in proportion to house. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0107

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Lot F-4. R.L. Phares Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Lapped board siding, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, original six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Central chimney, small gabled portico shelters front entry. Small rear enclosed extension. Original outbuilding with new roof and new door. Fine example of a resettlement small gambrel-roofed homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0108

Lot F-5. Harry Gear Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house, with extensions. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Three front bays with original six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and some replacement one-over-one windows. Front bays altered modestly, rear porch is enclosed. Shed front porch supported by aluminum posts. Alterations are in scale with the building. Original outbuilding and new garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0109

Lot F-6. Hugh Currence Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house with front and rear extensions. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Two front bays with replacement one-over-one windows. Gable front extension, rear shed extension. Original combination outbuilding with updates, one new metal storage building.

One contributing building

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0110

Lot F-7. V.B. Snyder Homestead. Very large gambrel-roof style store. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, many extensions. Storefront facade addition and fixed glazing. Original roof line survives. Connected to another building in 1983. Large rear extension, ribbon dormer with shed roof on right elevation. Original outbuilding updated with doors and siding. This building has evolved to serve its business needs.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0111

Lot F-8. O.O. Phillips Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Original full-width recessed porch supported by plain wooden posts. Two front bays, both with entries. Other windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. Original outbuilding with modest updates to roof and window.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0133

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Lot F-9. Rexell Gladwell Homestead. Cape Cod house with alterations. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Three front bays with fixed pane picture windows. Gable front porch addition and metal awnings. Porch is supported by extruded aluminum posts. Rear extension. Original outbuilding and one new garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0134

Lot F-10. Lando Edmond Homestead. Six-room, gambrel-roof house. Brick, wood, aluminum exterior and asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, six-over-six double-hung sash windows; two gabled dormers. Front porch enlarged with columns in the Doric mode. The porch does not detract from the homestead architecture. Original outbuilding in original condition and one trailer on the site.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0135

Lot F-11. Elmer White Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. An outstanding example of the genre. Original lapped wooden siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. One-third recessed front porch supported by two wooden posts. Very small shed roof extension to the rear. Original outbuilding, two new outbuildings.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0136

Lot F-12. R.P. Summers Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house with breeze way to large sympathetic addition. Aluminum exterior and asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney. Original full-width recessed front porch. Five front bays. Fixed, casement, double-hung sash, and bow windows. All windows replaced. Extension more than doubles the footprint of the original homestead. Historic integrity is compromised by additions. Original outbuilding, new shed.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0137

Lot F-13. Harry McElwee Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Gable front entry. Two dormers with gable roofs, two front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Sheltered entry, two rear extensions. Original outbuilding has been converted to an apartment. Two trailers.

One contributing building

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Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0138

Lot F-16. Modern house with intersecting gable, attached garage, and aluminum siding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0139

Lot F-14. Clifford Harris Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Perma-stone and wood exterior, asphalt and metal two component roof. Rear extension. Three front bays, six-over-six double-hung sash replacement windows. Recessed porch with four support posts. Small enclosure at one end. Two gable roof dormers. Central chimney, original outbuilding with shed extension and replacement double-hung sash windows.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0140

Lot F-15. Harry Fidler Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Central chimney, two front bays, one-over-one replacement windows, replacement door. Recessed full-width front porch with aluminum replacement posts. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0141

Lot F-16. Flavius Pritt Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, six-over-six replacement windows, decorative shutters, half-width recessed porch with extruded aluminum replacement posts. Original outbuilding with a new garage door.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0142

Lot F-17. R.B. Parrack Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, one-over-one and three-over-one replacement windows. Enclosed gabled front porch. Original outbuilding and one new outbuilding. Despite alteration to front, the house retains its resettlement image.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0143

Lot F-18. Ted Hamilton Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney, three front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, and fixed picture window. Rear extension. One new shed, one trailer.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0144

Lot F-19. Foley Morrison Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Gable front entry to the left, aluminum siding, two component asphalt and metal roof. Decorative shutters, central chimney. Three front bays, six-over-six replacement windows. Side porch extension and rear extension. Original outbuilding and five mobile homes on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

Five non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0145

Lot F-20. A.B. Moore Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, two component asphalt and metal roof. Central chimney. Five front bays, two gabled dormers, one-over-one replacement windows. Front porch enclosed and extended. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0146

Lot F-21. Kenneth Gainer Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, eight-over-eight double-hung sash replacement windows. Half-width recessed porch with aluminum replacement posts. Cross-gable rear extension not visible from the street. Original outbuilding is present. Alterations do not detract from homestead's overall integrity.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0147

Lot F-22. Carl Daniels Homestead. Cape Cod house with multiple extensions. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one and fixed replacement windows. Front extension, two side extensions. Historic character is substantially altered. Original outbuilding.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0148

Lot F-23. D.C. Church Homestead. Cape Cod house with multiple alterations. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Five front bays, one-over-one and sliding glass

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replacement windows. Decorative shutters, assertive front and rear extensions and additions obscure original architecture. Original outbuilding, one new house.

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0149

Lot F-24. E.C. Goodwin Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Asbestos shingle exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Four front bays, six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, and some fixed panes. Two gabled dormers with six-over-six original windows. Center chimney. Enclosed and extended porch. Original outbuilding and one small barn contemporary to house.

Three contributing buildings

Field No. 0150

Lot F-25. Harry Harvey Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, two component asphalt and metal roof, central chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows. Gable front extension covers most of the front facade. Two gabled dormers, recessed half-width porch to the rear. Decorative shutters. Original outbuilding with replacement windows and door.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0151

Lot F-26. James Golden Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete block foundation with basement – unusual for Valley Bend homesteads, and so is probably a later alteration. Central chimney, half-width recessed porch with plain wood posts. Six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Modest rear porch extension. Basement has exterior entrance. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0170

Lot F-17. Trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0183

Lot F-16. Modern, double-wide trailer home and modern outbuilding.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0192

Lot F-17. Modern trailer home.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0206

Lot F-16. Modern trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0207

Lot F-15. Modern trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0208

Lot F-26. Modern, one-story house with intersecting gable roof, aluminum siding, attached garage, recessed porch, and a modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0214

Lot F-9. Modern, one-story, brick house with hipped roof.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0216

Lot F-9. Modern, one-story, brick house with hip roof with gable end, enclosed porch, and modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0217

Lot F-9. Modern, one-story, ranch with side gable roof and gable front porch, vinyl siding and pole shed.

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0220

Lot F-9. Modern trailer home.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0232

Lot F-26. Modern house with aluminum siding.

One non-contributing building

Plot G – Valley Bend

There are twenty-one homestead lots in Plot G. Fourteen are Cape Cod houses and seven are gambrel-roof houses. There are forty contributing buildings and fifteen non-contributing

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buildings, many of which are post-1965 construction. All other construction is circa 1935 and all foundations are concrete block, unless noted differently below.

Field No. 0162

Lot G-8. Harvey Davis Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. T-111 wooden siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one replacement windows, sliding window replacements. One story addition to right of house. Original outbuilding has been resided to match changes to house. Parcel has been subdivided.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0163

Lot G-7. Hoy Burnside Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house, with alterations. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingles, center chimney. Three front bays, with replacement casement windows, large gable front extension over porch supported by four posts. Side porch with shed roof. Original outbuilding and new garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0164

Lot G-6. Cecil Barbe Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Vinyl and wood exterior. Asphalt shingle roof. Full-width recessed porch supported by six wooden posts. Central chimney, two front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding and one new house on lot.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0165

Lot G-5. Frank Kayes Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house with alterations. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays. Bow windows. Rear extension, front porch extension with hipped roof, supported by plain posts. Original outbuilding with modest updates.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0166

Lot G-4. A.C. Arbogast Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum and wood exterior, two-component roof of metal and asphalt shingles. Four front bays, two gabled dormers. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung sash, all replacement. Porch is extended and partly enclosed. Much integrity remains. Original outbuilding is enlarged and extensively altered.

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One contributing building
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0167

Lot G-3. A.G. Currence Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house with alterations. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Three front bays, casement replacement windows. Gable front porch extension, breeze-way connecting house to new two-car garage.
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0168

Lot G-2. Kenneth Kite Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, two component metal and asphalt roof, central chimney. Two front bays, six-over-six replacement windows. Small rear extension with enclosed porch. Extended front porch supported by extruded aluminum posts. Original outbuilding with new roof and doors. Alterations do not detract from integrity.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0169

Lot G-1. C.W. Wolfe Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Half-width recessed porch supported by wooden posts. Decorative shutters, one-story extension to the rear. One original outbuilding, one new shed.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0193

Lot G-21. Speicher Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Recessed half-width porch with aluminum supports. Rear shed porch. Original outbuilding, older shotgun style building with six-over-six double-hung sash windows, small metal storage building.
Three contributing buildings

Field No. 0194

Lot G-20. H.F. Yarborough Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Three front bays, fixed pane and sliding windows. New entry system, center front with shed roof portico, supported by extruded aluminum posts. Left side extension, with decorative shutters, in proportion to the house. Original outbuilding.
Two contributing buildings

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Lot G-19. Bert Roberts Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, two-component asphalt and metal roof, central chimney, two large extensions. Front bays not visible. One-over-one replacement windows. Original outbuilding. This property is owned and occupied by the granddaughter of the original homesteader, Mrs. Virginia Samples. She explains that the house was expanded over time and altered to accommodate a growing family and to shield the entry from harsh weather, a fact that she believes is a design flaw in the house. Her grandfather paid \$2,500 for the 1.5 acre parcel and house in the mid 1930s. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0196

Lot G-18. Eddie Swope Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, six-over-six, one-over-one double-hung sash windows and sliding windows. Awning added to original recessed front porch. Rear porch extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0197

Lot G-17. Quentin Ward Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum and brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Full-width recessed front porch, with arched fascia board on front edge of overhang. Original outbuilding, one new barn and one new garage.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0198

Lot G-16. Adam Coe Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Four bays, six-over-six double-hung sash and one-over-one replacement double-hung sash windows. Half-width recessed porch, supported by two wooden posts. Decorative shutters, small rear porch extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0199

Lot G-15. W.L. Weese Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Recessed porch. Two gabled dormers, side and rear extensions. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0200

Lot G-14. W.H. Price Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Many changes to facade.

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Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Two front bays, sliding glass, resized, replacement window, front porch extension, with enclosure. Replacement columns in the Doric mode support porch extension. Original outbuilding, one mobile home.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0201

Lot G-13. Arnet Simon Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt roof, metal flue instead of brick chimney. Three front bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows, full recessed porch supported by five wood posts. Cross gable rear extension. Side portico with shed roof. Original outbuilding with newer metal roof. Despite alterations, integrity remains.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0202

Lot G-12. John Lindsay Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof. No chimney. Two front bays, six-over-six original windows, some replacement sliding glass windows. Front porch extension. Rear recessed porch is enclosed. Original outbuilding. One trailer.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0203

Lot G-11. William Starkey Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three bays, original six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Half-width porch supported by simple wood posts. Original outbuilding. A fine example of the Cape Cod homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0204

Lot G-10. Norvil Dulaney Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three front bays. One-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Windows resized. Decorative shutters, extended shed porch roof, supported by brick and wood pillars. Small rear extension. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0205

Lot G-9. G.C. Mueller Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum exterior, two component metal and asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three front bays with one-over-one

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double-hung sash replacement windows. Two gabled dormers, front extension, with enclosure, new side deck with shed roof. Original architecture still evident. Original outbuilding.
Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0225
Lot G-8. Two modern trailer homes and one modern shed.
Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0226
Lot G-4. Modern double-wide trailer with attached garage.
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0227
Lot G-2. Modern double-wide trailer house with vinyl siding.
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0228
Lot G-1. Modern brick house with side gable roof and attached garage.
One non-contributing building

Field No. 0229
Lot G-1. Modern house, c.1960, with front gable, aluminum siding, shed roof front porch and modern garage.
Two non-contributing buildings

Plot H – Valley Bend

Plot H contains twenty homestead plots. Ten are Cape Cod houses and ten are Gambrel houses. There are thirty-three contributing buildings and thirty-four non-contributing buildings, several of which are post 1965 construction or trailers.

Field No. 0171
Lot H-12. Fay Smith Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, six front bays, some one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Gable front extension encloses entry. Back porch also enclosed. These alterations substantially impact the house's integrity. Original outbuilding is present.
Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0172

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Lot H-11. Jesse Buillion Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. One story large side extension. Four front bays, some original six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Large side extension and rear extended porch. Front and back porches supported by extruded aluminum posts.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0173

Lot H-10. Claude Elmore Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Half-width recessed porch with aluminum supports. Four front bays with six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Rear porch extension. Original outbuilding with new door and siding. Changes are modest to this nice example of a homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0174

Lot H-9. Joe Swecker Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, two-component metal and asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Large gable front porch addition in front. Two gabled dormers. Three front bays with six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Some one-over-one replacement windows elsewhere. Aluminum porch supports. Alterations are modest. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0175

Lot H-8. Eugene Swecker Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding exterior, two component metal and asphalt shingle roof. Five front bays. One-over-one replacement windows, double-hung sash and casement. Two gabled dormers, recessed porch with replacement aluminum posts. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0176

Lot H-7. Carroll Stalnaker Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding and brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Side carport extension. Five front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows, full-width porch. Original outbuilding and one new metal storage building.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0177

Lot H-6. Cecil McMillion Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof, no chimney. Two front bays. Fixed picture window. Front facade retains

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Cape Cod look, but rear elevation raised to two full stories. Some original six-over-six double-hung sash windows and some casement windows. Decorative shutters. Side entry portico, single car garage may possibly be old outbuilding. Animal pens on the property evoke the original character of the homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0178

Lot H-5. J.E. Jeffries Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding exterior and asphalt shingle roof, center chimney, gabled portico over entry, small roof extension shades front windows. Four front bays with one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Rear shed extension, decorative shutters, and craftsman details on front facade. Original outbuilding, new garage, new house.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0179

Lot H-4. Hugh Quick Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding and stone veneer exterior. Asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Decorative shutters, rear extension and side porch. Original outbuilding plus new two-car garage and new storage building.

Two contributing buildings

Two non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0180

Lot H-3. Charles White Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house with large extension. Wood and brick veneer exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Six front bays, all one-over-one replacement. New entry located in front L-wing extension. Brick pillars support new front porch. New garage attached to original homestead outbuilding. Only the gambrel roof line remains of the original homestead house.

One contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0181

Lot H-2. Earl Shue Homestead. Four-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Original full front porch enclosed in two segments, with center entry between them. Five front bays with one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Rear extension. Original outbuilding and one trailer on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0182

Lot H-1. Cecil Moore Homestead. Six-room, gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney, two gabled dormers. Four front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Front porch extension, rear one-story extension. Integrity remains. Original outbuilding altered.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0184

Lot H-2. Homesteader unknown. Six-room, gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding exterior, two-component metal and asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Front bays not visible from street, obscured by foliage. Side elevation with six-over-six replacement sash windows. Rear cross-gable extension, two front dormers, original outbuilding and new two-car garage.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0185

Lot H-20. O.W. Tuning Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding exterior, two-component metal and asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Two front bays, six-over-six original windows, six-over-one replacement windows. Original outbuilding. Good example of small gambrel-roof homestead.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0186

Lot H-19. Kenneth Stanley Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house with multiple expansions. Aluminum siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Two front bays, two gabled dormers, one-over-one replacement double-hung sash windows. Front enclosed porch added on, with ribbon of fixed pane windows. Rear extension. Decorative shutters. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0187

Lot H-18. L.R. Guye Homestead. Four room Cape Cod house. Wood and metal exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Four front bays, six-over-six original double-hung sash windows. Fancy spool work, contemporary to the house, on porch overhang. Half-width porch. Decorative shutters added. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0188

Lot H-17. W.D. Buchanan Homestead. Six-room Cape Cod house. Aluminum siding exterior,

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asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash and sliding glass. Original porch enclosed, altering proportion of the house. Small portico over new front entry. Rear porch extension. Original outbuilding with garage extension added.

One contributing building

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0189

Lot H-16. Paul Wamsley Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding exterior, two component metal and asphalt shingle roof, central chimney. Decorative shutters, two gabled dormers, full-width front porch with simple wood posts. Three front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash replacement windows. Original outbuilding. One trailer on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0190

Lot H-15. R.W. Brock Homestead. Four-room gambrel-roof house. Aluminum siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof, center chimney. Three front bays, one-over-one double-hung sash and sliding glass replacement windows. One resized. Gabled portico over entry. One story side extension with basement. Rear entry enclosed with aluminum portico. Original outbuilding.

Two contributing buildings

Field No. 0191

Lot H-14. Herman Hardman Homestead. Six-room gambrel-roof house with extensions. Aluminum siding exterior, asphalt shingle roof, two gabled dormers. Three front bays with one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Side extension, and front porch extension. House is larger than other six-room gambrel roofed houses in the homestead. Original outbuilding, three trailers also on the lot.

Two contributing buildings

Three non-contributing building

Field No. 0209

Lot H-8. Modern, one-story, brick ranch. Modern garage and modern building housing volunteer fire department.

Three non-contributing buildings

Field No. 0210

Lot H-8. Modern, one-story ranch with side gable roof, aluminum siding, and casement windows.

One non-contributing building

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Field No. 0211

Lot H-9. Modern, one-story, brick ranch with side gable roof, recessed porch, shed roof porches on side and rear elevation.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0212

Lot H-9. Modern, one-story brick house with side gable roof and front gable garage extension.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0230

Lot H-12. Modern brick house with side gable roof, one story, attached garage with front gable.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0231

Lot H-8. Modern double-wide trailer house.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0233

Lot H-6, 1/76. Modern, one-story house with three gables and T-111 siding.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0234

Lot 12-13. Modern, one-story house with side-gable roof, center gable porch, vinyl siding, and one-over-one windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0235

Lot 1. Modern, one-and-one-half story house with side-gable roof, two dormers, vinyl siding, and six-over-six new windows.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0236

Lot 2. Modern, one-story with vinyl siding, side gable roof, and center gable porch.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0237

Lot 3. Modern, one-story house with vinyl siding, side gable roof, centered gable porch, and modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

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Field No. 0238

Lot 4. Modern, one-story house, with side gable roof, weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and attached garage.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0239

Lot 5. Modern, one-story house with side gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-eight double-hung sash windows, and side addition.

One non-contributing building

Field No. 0240

Lot 6. Modern house with hip roof, T-111 and permastone siding, casement windows, and modern garage.

Two non-contributing buildings

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Statement of Significance

The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District (Tygart Valley) is nationally significant under *Criterion A* for its association with the state and national political, sociological, and cultural events associated with the Great Depression, and *Criterion B* for its close association with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The homesteads are also significant under *Criteria C: Community Planning and Development* as a self-sufficient resettlement community developed during the Great Depression. The period of significance is 1934, the year construction began in Tygart Valley, to 1944, the year the Tygart Valley Association disbanded. Tygart Valley is nationally significant as one of the country's resettlement towns created during the Depression.

West Virginia's three Depression-era resettlement communities are located in Preston, Putnam, and Randolph counties. Arthurdale (listed in the National Register in 1989), in rural Preston County, received substantial notice in the national press because it was the first project in a particularly important program of the First Lady. Begun in 1933, Arthurdale consisted of 165 homesteads, ranging in size from two-and-a-half to five acres. Each contained a house with four to six rooms. The architectural styles varied widely.¹ Carved from an 800-acre farm, the planned community also provided acreage for community activities, roads, wood lots, and pasture. Arthurdale was to be the prototype of forty-nine other resettlement communities in the nation, and it was watched carefully. There were problems and much criticism. Despite Mrs. Roosevelt's personal popularity, every error, omission, poor judgement, and miscalculation associated with the homesteads found its way into the pages of prestigious national publications that were almost always critical of the program. However, Mrs. Roosevelt persevered.²

The problems encountered at the Arthurdale settlement were corrected and Resettlement Administration Director Rexford G. Tugwell and Mrs. Roosevelt turned their West Virginia energies to the project in Putnam County. There, Eleanor (Red House Garden Farms, Inc.) was the second West Virginia resettlement project. Completed in 1934, Eleanor was located on both sides of U.S. Route 35, along the banks of the Kanawha River, northwest of Charleston, the state capitol. It was initially home to one hundred fifty families but some settlers quickly left and the population settled at about 115 families.

Like Arthurdale, Eleanor had troubles, too. An industrial employer could not be found to locate there, a problem that was common to each of the homesteads. Business leaders were

¹ Millard Milburn Rice, "Footnote on Arthurdale," *Harpers Magazine* 180 (March 1940): 411-19, 415.

² See, for example, Calvert Estill, "Blunders at Arthurdale," *The Washington Post*, 12 August 1934, and Rice, *Harpers Magazine*.

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resistant to the idea because many of them believed that the government should not compete against private sector enterprises. Of West Virginia's three communities, only Eleanor had access to a good transportation network. Eleanor's homesteads were cinder block homes, each with a multipurpose out building, sitting on one acre or less. The enterprise included a community farm, school, gas plant, canning plant, greenhouse, carpentry shop, and small stores. Nearly all of the homesteads in Eleanor are still standing and in good repair in 2003.

Tygart Valley is the last and largest of the three West Virginia resettlement communities. Together, the three communities offered a new start in life to nearly six hundred struggling West Virginia families. For them, it was a dream come true, but for the thousands of others who remained stranded in the coal towns, the Great Depression continued on its ravenous campaign through the state until World War II fired the nation's economic engines anew. Mrs. Roosevelt nurtured all of the homesteads and ran interference for them with the President when the bureaucracy resisted her. She visited each of the West Virginia projects several times. The Great Depression was an economic catastrophe that the nation's leaders were poorly prepared to handle. Even so, Mrs. Roosevelt steadfastly pursued her project, growing in compassion with every year. For West Virginia, the conditions were apocalyptic.

It is not possible to overstate the magnitude of the tragedy of the Great Depression for West Virginians. Although the entire nation slid into economic disaster and near collapse in 1929, West Virginians by then were more than ten years in the depths of economic crisis, and extremely vulnerable to additional hardships which relentlessly came. Before the worst was over, West Virginia would see her rivers ruined, her forests denuded, and her towns ghosted by joblessness and despair. Most tragic of all, parents would see their children starving.

According to historian Jerry Bruce Thomas, there were many conditions at work in West Virginia that made it ripe for an economic disaster. Traditionally, a remote and agricultural place, the rapid industrial development of the state's resources by 1920 triggered a growing demand for more public services. Though extremely modest by the standards of other states, West Virginia issued bonds for roads, schools, and new buildings in the early 1920s. However, as the decade advanced and corporate incomes declined, there was a public "revolt" against such "high government spending" and the state retrenched. Consequently, very little infrastructure was in place that could attract other industries when the inevitable decline in coal mining began.³

By 1927, the extractive industries, particularly coal, were vastly overdeveloped and on the brink of collapse. Production was declining as this overcapacity glutted the market, triggering

³Jerry Bruce Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal: West Virginia in the Great Depression*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1998), 7.

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losses, bankruptcies, lowered wages, and layoffs. The railroad industry was greatly to blame also, as it encouraged overproduction with sweetheart deals and rebates to coal companies in their own frenzied attempt to keep the rails profitable.⁴ As mining and timbering had expanded, so had the rails, spawning a mountain industrial complex in which each industry depended upon the other for its own livelihood. Prudent business decisions were set aside in the race for gain. State government took no steps to moderate or regulate the mineral and timber extraction. The coal companies raised the stakes in their battle to avoid unionization of the coal mines and at the same time they cut miners' wages.

The state government, under pressure from the coal industry, dug in its heels and refused to reform the workman's compensation program. Miners were finding it to be exceedingly hard to make ends meet and their welfare began to spiral downward at an ever increasing rate. The mud-sill workers of West Virginia's coal fields and timber regions faced a constellation of hardships and suffering. These economic woes were obscured by a climate of boosterism that permeated the state's Republican-dominated press, which continued to promise that resource extraction equaled prosperity for all.

Conditions were also difficult for the state's indigenous farmers. Since the American Revolution, free range grazing had characterized mountain farming and barter had characterized mountain economics. Extractive industries worked a hardship on both traditions by fouling fresh water sources, removing the forest, and forcing the burden of fencing upon cash poor farmers. Enclosure further forced the mountain farmers to look to sources other than naturally occurring chestnut mast as feed for their livestock. In areas where grazing was still open, an additional harsh blow came in the form of chestnut blight, which rapidly killed the native stands of chestnut, literally wiping out much of a farmer's economic security.⁵ Acid mine pollution killed the mountain streams that provided water for humans and animals alike. Floods washed away hillside farms and droughts followed.

In 1929, a severe drought undermined those farmers who had turned to cultivation when grazing became impossible. When the stock market crashed, there were no coal mine jobs to resort to. In fact, farmers who had become miners found themselves jobless and landless. In 1932, severe flooding wiped out what few gains mountain farmers had made. By then, their reserves were gone. With little collateral, farmers could not borrow money to acquire equipment, seeds, or agricultural chemicals. West Virginians were stranded in a barren place, as jobs

⁴Barbara Rasmussen, *Absentee Landowning and Exploitation in West Virginia 1760-1920*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1994), 126-7.

⁵Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 4.

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disappeared and agriculture failed. There was no where to go.⁶ Destitute workers turned to their state and federal governments for help. They found a sympathetic ear in President Herbert Hoover, but he steadfastly refused to enter into deficit spending or public relief programs, recommending that private sector charity step in. He even wrote a large personal check to the American Red Cross, thus demonstrating his personal grief over the suffering in the nation.

West Virginia leaders raised property taxes a little and then stripped down the state's budget in order to stay solvent. Both actions were harsh for the farmers and miners. Higher taxes were feared and actively opposed by industry, and therefore the state legislature declined to raise revenues even by the slight amount that would allow West Virginia to match federal relief funding. The starvation and despair increased. Desperate fathers abandoned their families so that wives and children might qualify for meager public assistance. When that was not enough, mothers abandoned their children to state and county orphanages and poor houses where their children might be fed. In many places, family structure was nearly destroyed by the harsh conditions.

Such desperate times as these led to desperate choices. Thousands of men flocked to Fayette County to build the Hawk's Nest Tunnel, an engineering marvel that would supply water to Union Carbide Corporation, a metallurgical complex. The tunnel was three miles long and forty-two feet in diameter. The mountain was ninety-nine-percent pure silicon. As a result, deadly silicosis came with the jobs that desperate men were taking. The disease killed approximately seven-hundred workers and crippled unknown numbers of others. Physician researcher Martin Cherniak calls this catastrophe the worst industrial accident in the history of the United States, a sentiment that Thomas, and most other West Virginia historians, echos.⁷ This, and other hardships, brought increasing federal attention to the state. Scotts Run in Monongalia County, mining sections of Mingo County, and Hawk's Nest were but the surface blush of conditions that could have led to massive civil unrest and riots. Hoover administration official, Fred C. Croxton, reported to Washington that conditions in West Virginia were "unbelievable."⁸ Even so, no aid was forthcoming. In 1932, Frank Keeny of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union led a hunger march on Charleston to focus attention on the plight of his people, but it came to nothing as well. A frightened and angry America did not re-elect Herbert Hoover to the presidency, choosing instead Franklin D. Roosevelt.

⁶Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 26.

⁷Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 41; Martin Cherniak, *The Hawk's Nest Incident: America's Worst Industrial Disaster*. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1986).

⁸Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 44-45.

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Fears of a popular uprising were growing in the new administration, so Roosevelt sent Associated Press reporter Lorena Hickok to West Virginia for a first-hand account. The seasoned reporter was sickened by what she saw. She reported that miners faced bleak prospects because their factionalized unionizing attempts were failing. Companies were also “organizing” to resist the miners.⁹ She chided the union and the companies equally for being misguided. Hickok was a close personal friend of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and warned her that there was a “dangerous situation” in the West Virginia coal fields. Her urgent messages escalated, and Hickok finally told the President that he should become a “dictator” if that is what it took to resolve the coal field crisis.¹⁰ Hickok urged Mrs. Roosevelt to work to relocate stranded miners, and pleaded with her to go to West Virginia to see the conditions for herself.¹¹ Doing so, Mrs. Roosevelt was stunned. She reported to the President that there was a “violent revolutionary” situation brewing in the coal fields and that immediate federal initiatives were necessary. She intervened with recalcitrant West Virginia leaders and repeatedly sent Hickok back to the state for trustworthy updates on the deteriorating conditions.¹² Other journalists swarmed to West Virginia to see the conditions for themselves. William Brooks of *The Atlantic Monthly* labeled Scott's Run in Monongalia County, “the damndest cesspool of human misery I have ever seen in America.”¹³

Soon, federal and state efforts addressed the disaster. Roosevelt urged passage of a Bituminous Coal Code to moderate the harsh conditions in the coal fields. Furthermore, West Virginia Governor Herman Guy Kump sought the Tax Limitation Amendment to the state constitution in an effort to aid farmers. Kump steadfastly refused to participate in a program of direct federal relief. Harry Hopkins, administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Agency, pressured the governor endlessly, but only a feud developed. Kump did nothing. The state revenues, lost in the tax limitation initiative, were recaptured with a two-percent sales tax that angry West Virginians referred to as the “Kump Kopper.” Storekeepers in the state kept tin tax collection cups so labeled near their cash registers.

⁹Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 49,51.

¹⁰ Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 93.

¹¹Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 114, 117, 163, 168-73.

¹²Blanche Wiesen Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt, Vol II: 1933-38*. See particularly chapters eight and fifteen for the extent and nature of Eleanor Roosevelt's impassioned efforts on behalf of destitute and suffering West Virginians, and of the resettlement communities of Arthurdale and Red House.

¹³William Brooks, *Atlantic Monthly*, 1936.

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Under pressure from Mrs. Roosevelt, the president ultimately decided upon resettlement communities as a means to combat the poverty that was rampant in the nation's stressed industrial areas. M.L. Wilson was Roosevelt's first administrator. West Virginia was at the top of the list of concern, so the Arthurdale project was begun to relieve the rampant suffering in Scott's Run. That program relocated 165 families from the Monongalia County coal camp to a homestead community in Preston County, about twenty five miles to the east. As then envisioned, the communities would mimic successful Mormon villages in Utah. For West Virginia, the communities would enhance resettlement work that the American Friends Service committee (Friends) was doing in Monongalia County. The Friends were slowly relocating a few families to farmland in Preston County.

With Eleanor Roosevelt's intervention, those efforts became the community of Arthurdale, the nation's first Depression resettlement community. Two more were planned for West Virginia, and as many as two hundred were slated for the nation as a whole. Sources vary widely as to the number ultimately built.¹⁴ One inventory compiled from works by Paul Conkin, Donald Holley, and the Farm Security Administration includes 198 planned resettlement communities in thirty nine states and territories. Of that number, eleven were never developed. The size of the New Deal homesteads ranged from a low of four units in Mendocino and Santa Cruz counties in California, to a high of 890 units in Greenbelt, Maryland.¹⁵

Under the direction of Tugwell, the Tygart Valley Homestead project was authorized as part of the First Hundred Days legislation and financed by the National Industrial Recovery Act through the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation and the Resettlement Administration. The agency's initial mission was highly controversial and congressional conservatives were ultimately successful in their efforts to turn the agency's mission toward improving existing farms, not creating new ones. Even that step was meagerly funded. Tugwell had envisioned an

¹⁴Cook makes no mention of the Randolph County communities. She wrote that fifty-two homesteads were built nationwide. The Franklin & Eleanor Roosevelt Institute website (<http://www.feri.org>) reports sixty-nine, and contemporary news reports in West Virginia reported thirty-one. Russell Lord, Paul H. Johnstone, eds., *A Place on Earth, a critical Appraisal of Subsistence Homesteads*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1942), reported 167. See also Barbara Howe, et als, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination of Arthurdale Historic District." National Park Service, August 31, 1988. Howe, et al reported there were one-hundred resettlement communities.

¹⁵Paul Conkin, *Tomorrow A New World: The New Deal Community Program*, (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press and the American Historical Association, 1959); Donald Holley, *Uncle Sam's Farmers: The New Deal Communities in the Lower Mississippi Valley*, (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975); Farm Security Administration, *Hearings Before the Select Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture, to Investigate the Activities of the Farm Security Administration*, House of Representatives 78th Congress, June 7-July 2, 1943. USGPO.

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all-out war on poverty and was disheartened when the federal efforts fell short of that. Later, the organization was renamed the Farm Security Agency. Farm Security has evolved into the Farmers Home Administration. The historic purpose of this institution has been to assist rural and destitute families and migrant workers, though the methods have changed over the years.

As long as he was in charge, Tugwell was controversial and so was his program. His outspoken nature clashed with many public objections to the “give away” housing projects. He actually considered the resettlement plan “utopian” but he supported it anyway. For a great many other affluent Americans, the relief project stirred fear of socialism and excessive welfare. The bulk of the federal resettlement effort was directed toward destitute families of Anglo-Saxon ethnicity who were stranded without jobs in America’s coal fields and other industrial regions.¹⁶ Driven by Eleanor Roosevelt and Louis Howe, FDR's secretary, the resettlement program was one of many federal government attempts to respond to the Great Depression. Many projects were closely monitored by Mrs. Roosevelt, who deeply believed that stranded workers in depressed industrial settings would rehabilitate themselves as small self sufficient farmers if they were given just a little assistance by the government. In explaining her support of such programs, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote that the intent of resettlement homesteads was to allow a family to produce a portion of its own food while working at nearby employment. She often cited the example of small villages in France to support her contention that similar communities could take hold and become viable in the U.S.¹⁷ She believed that all Americans should have at least a modest house. The homestead houses that she envisioned were to be “very simple,” but would provide certain definite things, “among these a chance to be clean, a shower or bathtub in every house, a suitable tub in which to wash clothes, enough room so that every member of the family can have a bed of his own.”¹⁸ In Randolph County, local detractors hooted that homesteaders wouldn't know any better than to store coal in the bath tubs.¹⁹

The first lady was careful to explain that the resettlement program intended no competition against established industry or commercial agriculture, but it was a tough sell. There was public outrage against the plan to build mailboxes at Arthurdale. As a result, that work project was stopped. Front page newspaper editorials berated Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts, raising

¹⁶Plans for two homesteads for black miners in West Virginia were developed, but dismissed by the U.S. Department of Interior. An option on 350 acres of land in Monongalia County for that purpose was allowed to expire. Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 204; Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt*, 140.

¹⁷Eleanor Roosevelt, “Subsistence Farmsteads” *Forum* 91 (April 1934):199-201.

¹⁸Roosevelt, “Subsistence Farmsteads,” 200; Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt*, 144.

¹⁹Don Rice, Randolph County Historical Society, interview, May 20, 2002.

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the specter of communistic activities. Her experience with her furniture factory in Hyde Park, New York further led Mrs. Roosevelt to believe that many Americans would welcome a career in the manufacture of small handicrafts, subsidized by small scale farming. Despite her hard work, Mrs. Roosevelt's Jeffersonian vision of a back-to-the-land cure for America's economic hardships did not really catch on. Interior Secretary Harold Ickes called it "nothing but a headache from the beginning."²⁰ Though he supported the projects publically, President Roosevelt secretly agreed with Ickes.²¹

The \$25,000,000 federal commitment to developing housing relief allowed Mrs. Roosevelt to proceed with her projects, but it proved to be a bumpy ride. The homestead program was not a giveaway federal project, although there were many public and political allegations that it was. It was criticized by some as social engineering and by others as a constraint on personal freedoms. Fears of "Sovietization" of American industry cooled support from the business sector, which also objected to a perceived unfair competition, but Mrs. Roosevelt kept pushing. She was convinced that the conditions were so severe in the coal fields that social unrest was imminent. Although there were many accusations to the contrary, each homestead was paid for by the homesteader through a combination of wage work and sweat equity. President Roosevelt endorsed the program because he believed the government would ultimately get most of the money back.²² Sailing bravely into the controversy, Tugwell and the Resettlement Administration went forward, encouraged by Mrs. Roosevelt. By the time they got to Randolph County, fortune favored them with an area long in historical associations reaching back before the American Revolution.

The valley and ridge formations of the Eastern Appalachian mountains influenced early settlement patterns. Land hungry farmers who first came in the mid eighteenth century moved steadily westward by drifting south through the valleys and west through mountain passes until locating available land to their liking. In many cases, these settlers were the children or grandchildren of those who fled Northern Ireland for America as early as 1717. Their attempts to settle in the mountains often were unsuccessful, since the Shawnee, who were protecting the Iroquois fur trade, resisted such incursions.

The edge of the Tygart Valley was a prime location for these early comers because it is considerably wider and flatter than most of the other valleys in the mountains. The valley and its

²⁰Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 173.

²¹Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt*, 136.

²²Eleanor Roosevelt, *Forum*, 199-201.

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twisting river are named for early settler David Tygart whose family came in 1753, only to be pushed back by Native Americans. George Washington believed the Indians were Ottawa, but they may also have been Shawnee.²³ Tygart barely escaped with his life. Fellow settlers, such as the Files family, were not so fortunate. These realities insured that only modest settlement occurred over the next 180 years. Because of the region's geography and geology, the town of Beverly became a western terminus in the eighteenth century. Once the county seat of Randolph County, it was established in 1787. The first courthouse was erected on lands donated by Jacob Westfall.²⁴ The region has stayed sparsely populated throughout its history and Beverly never expanded up the valley.

Many aspects of this locale invited struggle of all kinds. For example, Native Americans fought colonial intrusions into their hunting areas until after the American Revolution. During the Civil War, the battle of Rich Mountain overlooked the valley. Union troop lines there stopped Confederate advances into the mountainous west. This Union victory allowed West Virginia statehood deliberations in Wheeling to proceed unhampered by Confederate military action. Most valley residents of the time, however, probably saw the Union victory as a tragedy. Some Randolph County farmers in this era were slave holders, and many sympathized with the Confederacy.

Because the region was best suited to timbering and to farming, no large towns arose in the region until after the Civil War when the second American Industrial Revolution brought Henry Gassaway Davis and Stephen B. Elkins to Randolph County. West Virginia's two most famous industrialists laid out a town at the intersection of Leading Creek Valley and Tygart Valley, which they soon named Elkins. The town overwhelmed the hamlet of Leadville already at that site. On July 3, 1890, 948 citizens signed a petition calling for a referendum on a proposal to move the county seat to Elkins. According to county historian Hu Maxwell, "Two elections were held for the purpose of removing the Court House to Elkins, in both of them the decision was in favor of Beverly."²⁵ Disregarding the negative election results, county fathers moved the seat to Elkins where it was more convenient for those concerned with the trains and offices that Davis and Elkins established there. The new town of Elkins grew, but historic Beverly did not, and the Tygart Valley remained the domain of scattered farms and homesteads. Davis and Elkins constructed a branch rail line of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad from Elkins to

²³George Washington, *The Journal of Major George Washington*, (Williamsburg: William Hunter, 1754, reprinted 1959, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation).

²⁴Hu Maxwell, *History of Randolph County*, 190.

²⁵Maxwell, 291.

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Huttonsville. Dailey Station, which became the community of Dailey, was named for C. Wood Dailey, a consultant for the railroad.²⁶

Tygart Valley was, in 1932, only lightly developed. By 1934, the owners of the bottom land were willing to sell for several reasons. First, the financial exigencies associated with the Great Depression made property taxes burdensome. Secondly, a few owners of large parcels were located out of state and were able to cash in their West Virginia investments for a much higher price than otherwise could be expected. Lastly, although the land was fertile, it was poorly drained and flooded easily.

Preliminary announcement of the Tygart Valley project came on December 21, 1933 and an initial sum of \$675,000 was allocated for land acquisition and building construction.²⁷ Perhaps to skirt the criticism of government competition with the private sector, the Tygart Valley Association was established as a local entity and operated as a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia. It was funded by a loan of \$330,000 from the Resettlement Administration. Subsequent funding from other sources brought the start up total to \$400,000. Other loans rapidly followed. Three small neighborhoods and a commercial center comprise the community, which was begun in 1934. Eight parcels, comprising more than 1,800 acres of land, were conveyed to the Federal Subsistence Homestead agency in 1934. Local farmer A.J. Crickard transferred 277.1 acres for \$19,398.40. H.F. Phares of New York sold 162.2 acres for \$9,736.50. B.W. Eakin, of Raleigh County, West Virginia sold 680 acres for \$18,000. Evangeline Long conveyed 166 acres for an unspecified sum, and Mary Kittle Yocum conveyed 410 acres for \$16,409.20. Bruce Pritt sold 521 acres for \$23,258.20.²⁸ The homestead area would ultimately acquire another thousand acres.

The board of directors of the Association consisted of homesteaders A.B. Moore, president; Harry C. Fidler, secretary; Andrew Wood, F.S. Thomas, and Jesse L. Buillion. Initially, Horace W. Truesdell served as construction manager of the project, followed briefly by Col. George Wilson. In 1934, L.Wade Coberly, mayor of Elkins, was appointed manager and president of the Association. Rachel Ashby was secretary to the association. Ruth Linger was Family Selection Worker. F.E. Tolbard served as chief accountant with the assistance of Mildred Hickman. Social activities and clubs were organized by Robert and Dora Wilson of the Friends Service Committee. In 1943, J. Earle Romine was appointed as supervising community

²⁶Josephine Vanscoy Papers.

²⁷ Ross, "The Early History of the Tygart Valley Homesteads at Dailey and Valley Bend," 2.

²⁸Randolph County, West Virginia, Deed Book 139; 419-431.

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manager.²⁹

The resettlement community, in three neighborhoods, extends from the “bend” in the Valley, northward almost to the community of Beverly, along what is now U.S. Route 250/219. Valley Bend and East Dailey are located south of Beverly on the east side of Route 250. Valley Bend is the southernmost of the three communities. East Dailey is separated from the highway by the former farms, and is not fully visible from the highway. Daily is located across the highway from East Dailey. The commercial center is along the east side of U.S. Route 250/219 in East Dailey.

The homestead community published a small newspaper, *The Homesteads Paper*, which carried news of the homesteaders’ progress, successes, and challenges. The visits of federal dignitaries were noted in July 1935, when Tugwell came to the area.³⁰ There was advice about managing the sewage disposal system, news of social events, reports of association meetings, and announcements of new homesteader selections. No full run of the papers was readily available for this investigation, but they may exist in private collections.³¹

A health care system was incorporated on October 2, 1937. The Tygart Valley Health Association was opened to any homesteader who wished to join. Dues were fifty cents per month. Most used this membership as a form of health insurance. According to Mrs. Vanscoy, there were no charges for office calls or medicines. Home delivery of a baby cost \$15. “In 1948, as members of the association, my husband and I paid for no prenatal office calls and fifteen dollars for home delivery of our first child,” she said. The doctor’s office was located at Plot E-7, Valley Bend, and later moved to Plot D-9, Dailey. The Association maintained a relationship with Blue Cross Blue Shield Insurance Company until 1992 when the Association was dissolved. At the dissolution, the membership of the association voted to give the health care site to the Tygart Valley Volunteer Fire Department, which rents out the house.

In 1939, the Homestead School was constructed at a cost of \$500,000 on the south edge of East Dailey. It serves the three communities as a middle school. Construction began on the school after it became apparent that the array of two-room schools surrounding the homesteads simply could not meet the needs of the homestead children. The masonry building replaced

²⁹Ross, “Early History of Tygart Valley Homesteads,” 4; Seventy-eighth Congress. House. “*Hearings Before the Select Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture to investigate the activities of the Farm Security Administration*,” part 4 (July 3, 1943-May 3-1944, inclusive) Washington: GPO, 1944., 1756-7.

³⁰*The Homesteads Paper* 1:6 (July 22, 1935).

³¹Rice interview, May 20, 2002.

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small schools in the towns of Dailey, Steiner, West Side, East Side, Glade Run, and Thomas. It offered classrooms, a cafeteria, gymnasium, stage, sewing room, industrial arts' classroom, library, offices, ball fields, and a large playground. Funding for the project came as a result of the efforts of Mrs. Roosevelt and Representative Jennings Randolph, West Virginia Democrat. Both Randolph and Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at the school for its first commencement exercises in 1940.³² Originally, it offered kindergarten to ninth grade. It was a state of the art facility in the Art Moderne style. Multiple elevations, flat roofs, glass block wall panels, and curving windows are characteristic of its genre. Perhaps the true heart of the Tygart Valley Resettlement area, and one of its significant historic resources, the school is beloved by the many community in the community serves.

By 1989, Randolph was a U.S. Senator and he returned to help the school celebrate its fiftieth graduation program. The Homestead School has remained in service as a school since its construction. There have been no alterations or changes to the exterior of the building. Curriculum changes have prompted modest adaptations to some interior spaces. Although it is a masonry building, its continued use as a school is jeopardized by changing fire code regulations. The school is owned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and has been leased to the public school system for a period ninety-nine years, so long as it remains in service as a school. The million dollar price tag for necessary upgrades to the building in 2003 threatened this arrangement and school officials were struggling to find funds for repairs to keep the school in operation.³³

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Tygart, Company 2584, provided the manpower to install drainage systems and culverts that made the land arable. They then constructed a public water supply, digging a well that produced 1,000 gallons of water per hour. The system is still in service and administered by the Huttonsville Public Service District. Camp Tygart was established expressly "for the purpose of assisting the homesteaders in the carrying out of their extensive work program." The men worked in a nearby rock quarry, crushing gravel building roads. They dug root cellars and drainage ditches, which "has done wonders to the swampy land."³⁴ They also served in many other capacities, from sod collection and landscaping to fire fighting. In November 1934, a homestead store burned to the ground despite the CCC efforts to stop the blaze. They were successful in containing the fire to its original site and

³²Homestead School notebook, April 19, 2002.

³³Interview, Barbara Hornbeck, kindergarten teacher, Homestead School, April 19, 2002.

³⁴*The Tygart Tattler*, 1:4(March 1936), 2.

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protected adjacent properties from the flames.³⁵ No record of its location or whether it was rebuilt was discovered.

Camp Tygart was located in East Dailey, to the east of Back Road, the border of the homestead community. It consisted of fifteen acres.³⁶ That site now is "Wildwood," a housing development unrelated to the homestead era, yet there are reminders of the camp visible on the landscape. Faint marks on stones against the hill remind visitors that this site was also used as a firing range for military training during WWII. The presence of the camp also added a layer of social interaction to the Valley. The CCC members engaged in intermural sports with teams from the Homesteads.³⁷ There were community dances as well. Care of forest properties and construction of recreational facilities earned the unit the nickname, "Woodpecker Army."³⁸ With the CCC assistance, one hundred ninety-eight homesteads were constructed on the property that the federal government acquired from local and absentee owners. The homesteads were between one and two acres in size. Each one included a house, a multipurpose outbuilding, space for gardens, fruit trees, and livestock or chickens.

The homesteads represented a change in the fortunes of at least some of the stranded industrial workers in Randolph County who were left destitute during the Great Depression. Timbered over and rapidly losing coal revenues, the county was ravaged by poverty in 1930. Approximately 8,700 persons, or 30.5 percent of the population, were receiving direct relief, including about 35 percent of the county's farmers.³⁹ It is ironic that Governor Kump opposed the resettlement program so ardently, yet the Tygart Valley project was located less than twenty-five miles from his Elkins mansion at the intersection of U.S. Route 250 and U.S. Route 33. The Tygart Valley Homesteads are approximately fifty miles south of Arthurdale on State Route 92.

Between January 1938 and March 1940, the federal government lent a total of \$958,000 to Tygart Valley. The loan was a forty-year mortgage, with the principal to be amortized over

³⁵*The Tygart Tattler*, 1:1 (November 1935), 3

³⁶Record Group 77 - Corps of Engineers, Entry 395, Division Records, Historical Records of CCC Camp Buildings, 1935-40, Jan. 1, 1942, Archives II, College Park, Md.

³⁷*The Tygart Tattler*, 1:2 (February 1936), 7.

³⁸*The Tygart Tattler*, 1: 2 (December 1935), 5.

³⁹Thomas R. Ross, "The Early History of the Tygart Valley Homesteads at Dailey and Valley Bend," *Proceedings, Fiftieth Anniversary of the Initial Construction of the Tygart Valley Homesteads*, (np, October, 1984), 4.

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thirty-seven years. The funds were invested in land, buildings, machinery, and equipment. The industrial loans were used to establish the dimension mill and a sawmill and to equip them. The woodworking shop followed shortly. Initial start-up capital was also provided. Of the initial federal outlay, \$300,000 in stock was subscribed and paid for by the Tygart Valley Association, making it the complete owner of the Kenwood Corporation. Officers of that firm were C.D. Dosker, president; Charles B. Castner, Vice President; and Joseph D. Burge, secretary. The Tygart Valley Association owned the plant, its equipment and yard facilities, and leased them to Kenwood. The factory paid taxes and insurance costs plus annual payments to the government. Burge, Castner, and Dosker also formed the board of directors for the Gamble Sales Dimension Company which received loans of \$370,000 in 1938, to be amortized over forty years under the same terms as for the lumber mill. Gamble was the sales and distribution arm of the lumber enterprise. Some one-hundred-and-fifty workers were employed at the plant, manufacturing dimension furniture. Eighty-five percent of the production at Kenwood went into the nation's defense program during World War II.⁴⁰

Locally, newspaper stories explained that the mill project would compete fairly with private sector loggers. Principally, the association planned to purchase rough lumber from local loggers and millers who could produce the materials the dimension plant required. Special efforts were made to purchase small trees that were previously unmarketable hoping ultimately "to open up new markets to the local logger, sawmill man, and forest landowner."⁴¹ Annual yields of six to ten million board feet of lumber were planned. It was a brave hope for a county that was all but denuded by the timbering that swept through the mountains between 1880-1920. The prospective jobs associated with the project stirred local optimism. Most of the Tygart Valley homesteaders were displaced lumber workers who came to the community with considerable professional experience. Thus, the major economic pursuit of the community, located along the edge of the Monongahela National Forest was the processing of dimension lumber. The Kenwood Mill was established there in an agreement with the Association.⁴² Timber for the plant came from the forest and from privately owned land in the vicinity. That enterprise survives in 2003 under private ownership as the Coastal Lumber Company.

Randolph County had become so dependent upon timbering and logging that economic development seemed to be a synonym for a resurgence of lumber mills. Few other economic development efforts were undertaken. Planners for the Resettlement Administration project

⁴⁰House Select Committee Hearings, 1756-7.

⁴¹*Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram*, Ibid.

⁴²*Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram*, circa March, 1936.

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called for a system that operated on a sustained, permanent basis that would not “cut out and move on,” the press accounts wrote. The annual payroll was estimated at \$100,000, which was also expected to fatten local tax coffers.

From an application pool of 1,640 hopeful families, 198 homesteaders were carefully chosen for participation in the program. Local social workers played a major role in the homesteader selection process. After being chosen for the program, the homesteader helped to build his house. Homesteaders then purchased their residences from the government on generous terms after a year of probation and paying rent. The interest rate was about three percent. Each man worked three days a week for thirty cents per hour and three days for credit to be applied to the purchase price of his house. The homesteader signed a contract with the Association, agreeing to a monthly mortgage payment, usually \$12-14, for forty years, to pay off his home purchase. The homesteads cost between \$2,800 and \$3,500, depending on the size and style of the house. A few of the homes are still owned by people who grew up in them. The deeds issued by the federal government to the homesteader were designed to protect the settler and his youngsters, all of whose names appeared on the title. The property could not be sold without the concurrence of the homesteader’s children.⁴³

The homesteaders sometimes did not share the project’s broader vision of a complete lifestyle change. Some of them saw the program as a temporary step; they planned to sell out and leave as soon as they could. They hoped to eventually rejoin the national industrial economy and had no particular desire to remain on the land.⁴⁴ Even so, many of them ended up living their lives in their new homes, passing them down to their children and grandchildren.

The national press and political reactions to the homestead project were negative. Many historians consider the project to be a failed one; however, the homesteaders themselves usually felt quite the opposite. Mrs. Elizabeth Guye Kittle of Elkins, who grew up in Valley Bend homestead H-18, described her home and experience thus:

[Our house] had a porch across the front with four square columns -- it had a small bath with a tub on the right as you entered, then enclosed stairs to your left. You could also enter through a door directly into a paneled alcove off the living room. Except for the paneled alcove in the living room, all rooms were rough plaster. Three bedrooms upstairs. One large room had two similar closets (no doors) and two bedrooms had gable inserts, and there was a large walk in closet with shelves near the third bedroom. Outside there was a dirt-floor garage, a basement cellar for winter vegetables, a little storage shed and then a chicken house --all attached as one unit. I believe all of these still stand. It’s important for historians to

⁴³Public comments, April 19, 2002, meeting with homesteaders at the Homestead School.

⁴⁴Paul Lusignan, National Park Service, e-mail, August 14, 2001.

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know that "the Homesteads" rescued many families like my own (Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Guye – original owners) from becoming welfare recipients. My two brothers and I all became graduates of [Davis and Elkins College] . . . My father died in 1978 at the age of 78 in his Valley Bend home. My mother (Estella Ferguson Guye) was the first woman mail carrier in West Virginia. Our whole family were hard workers and when we got the Valley Bend house in 1936 we were so thrilled, as at that time we were living with my grandmother at her Montrose, West Virginia, farm.⁴⁵

The homesteaders shared in the community's life through the cooperative ventures in the crafts center where women wove textiles, in the large the potato farms, and in the dimension lumber plant. Woodworking was included, and a native Appalachian woodworker named Bud Godlove was hired to head up the furniture making project. Godlove was from a remote mountain hollow in Greenbrier County, some one-hundred miles south of Elkins. His chair was put into production at Valley Bend.⁴⁶ In a similar vein as Arthurdale, a distinctive furniture style was produced at Valley Bend, expressing utilitarian themes. Some original educational equipment built there is still in service at the Homestead School. Construction of commercial buildings accompanied the community's development in the hopes that an independent town would take hold.

The weaving shop became a strike headquarters briefly in 1937. Residents were protesting unpopular wage and work assignments. Here they developed the survival strategy of picking and preserving "strikeberries" (wild blackberries, blueberries, and huckleberries) that helped sustain the community residents during winter following the work stoppage.

Residents felt safe in their homestead community. They trusted each other. Mrs. Josephine Vanscoy, daughter of an original homesteader, recalled that "one family had a very small girl that attended the nursery school. Her mother would fasten her into a wagon that had slats. The family bull dog would take her to [the] nursery. At the time for her to go home, he would be there to take her home. I can't recall there being any problem with anyone bothering her. All the neighbors along the way would watch for her."⁴⁷

Most of the farming efforts were not successful and were discontinued early. Farm work paid only fifteen cents per hour, perhaps leading to the sale of the farm to private individuals

⁴⁵Elizabeth Guy Kittle, Oral History Record, Dec. 30, 2001.

⁴⁶Thomas, *An Appalachian New Deal*, 56.

⁴⁷Josephine Vanscoy, Oral History, Valley Bend, West Virginia, Feb. 12, 2002.

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after only two years.⁴⁸ The vegetable crops were ravaged by browsing deer. Potato farms were only successful for a few seasons. The Randolph County Potato Growers Association graded and packaged the crop. The potatoes were shipped in fifteen pound bags to the A & P and Kroger grocery stores within a seventy-five-mile radius. Towns served included Grafton, Fairmont, Morgantown, Clarksburg, and Elkins. In addition, the association furnished potatoes to the Homestead School for its hot lunch program.⁴⁹ One farm, now owned by Paul Swecker, was located near the present site of the Coastal Lumber Company mill which adjoins the Dailey Trade Center building. He purchased the farm from his father, Wesley L. Swecker. Other potato farms, adjacent to the homesteads, were owned by the Kittle family on the Georgetown Road, C.W. "Red" Harris in Valley Bend, and Beverage Louk, owner of the first homestead built in East Dailey.

The 550-acre cooperative farm was established by 1935, and contained 250 acres of meadow, sixty-one acres of wheat, sixty acres of corn, fifty-eight acres of oats, forty-two acres of potatoes, more than twenty acres of other vegetables, and a thirty-acre county relief garden. The farm was sold in 1937. The cannery, located on Back Road, was constructed with Works Progress Administration laborers under the direction of Adonis Hunt. Other persons were hired by the Civil Works Administration to work with Camp Tygart to build roads and the warehouse.

Tygart Valley homesteaders were very busy. At its peak, the community enterprises were diverse. There was a stone quarry, potato curing houses, woodworking shop, beef cattle lots, crops, warehouse, stores, the trade center, filling station, and various other activities that included weaving and child care. The potato curing houses, one of which survives, were located behind the Trade Center. The cannery and the preschool were in East Dailey, next to Camp Tygart. Cattle grazed on the broad plain between the homesteads and U.S. 250/219. A remnant of a cattle chute serves as a reminder. A cluster of commercial buildings anchored by the Trade Center (now community center) formed the commercial core of the community. To manage their gardens and homes, the homesteaders could borrow hand tools from the community's tool library located in the community center. Some farmers raised animals, while others grew crops. Most families engaged in a cooperative exchange among themselves, according to local accounts.⁵⁰

There was a large underground tunnel from the lumber mill to the trade center that

⁴⁸Macel Keener Harris, "The Tygart Valley Homestead," *The Davis and Elkins Historical Magazine* 3:1(March 1950), 4.

⁴⁹Cay Wood, notes from interview with Paul Swecker, April 19, 2002, Homestead School public meeting.

⁵⁰Interview, Mrs. Virginia Samples October, 2001.

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provided steam heat for the center. That building contained stores, restaurants, a post office, cold storage, meeting spaces, and an auditorium. Originally, the fire department was housed in the basement. Envisioned also as a bomb shelter, the basement walls of the center are two-and-a-half feet thick.

A four-hundred-acre park was located between Eakin Avenue and the present Valley Bend Volunteer Fire Hall. Stone walls, bridges, picnic areas, and a fire tower defined its character. The park was the common location for community gatherings, including Randolph County's 4-H Field Day. Subsequently sold to the West Virginia University College of Forestry, the park site was timbered as a student demonstration project in the early 1960s and has deteriorated since then. As part of that transfer, the Fire Department received a parcel of the land from West Virginia University. The fire tower has been torn down and residents report that the former park has become infested with copperheads and rattle snakes.⁵¹

Three of the Valley Bend homestead buildings were pre-existing residences when the project began. One first served as the project's nursery school, one became a homestead, and one became temporary headquarters and an inn. Two of them are nineteenth century farmhouses, bespeaking the valley's history of farming and "homesteading" long before the Great Depression sent Eleanor Roosevelt and Rexford Tugwell in search of places for destitute Americans to live.

Government photographers Carl Mydans, Marion Post Wolcott, and John Vachon captured the construction of the community and daily life there. Their photographs are housed at the Library of Congress's American Memory project.⁵² In addition, Forest Service photographer E.S. Shipp chronicled activities in the Tygart Valley during August 1935. Those images are housed at National Archives II in College Park, Maryland.⁵³

Mrs. Roosevelt maintained her interest in the community throughout the Great Depression and visited on multiple occasions. Her earliest visit had occurred on June 7, 1934, when she spoke at commencement ceremonies at Davis and Elkins College. She was accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Kump, West Virginia Congressman Randolph, Subsistence Homesteads Administrator M.L. Wilson, and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequently, the First Lady returned frequently to West Virginia with or without

⁵¹Interview, Thomas Liston, April 19, 2002.

⁵²LC-USF33-000718-MI to LC-USF33-000720-M4

⁵³See Forest Service Archives 305427.

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advising the community of her travel plans. She sometimes came alone, driving her own car.⁵⁴

In the face of mounting criticism, Tugwell resigned from the government in 1936, but Mrs. Roosevelt kept working. In 1937, she brought tobacco heiress Doris Duke Cromwell to visit, in hopes that the wealthy woman would invest in the enterprise as she had done in Arthurdale. This apparently came to naught.⁵⁵

In the late 1930s, water lines were laid to allow for another two-hundred homesteads, but according to longtime residents, the outbreak of World War II diverted federal efforts away from homestead projects, and construction activities ceased. Soon after, the federal government resolved to get out of the homestead business and began selling all of its homesteads back to the private sector.⁵⁶ By 1943, Congress was investigating federal assistance programs. Questioning whether federal dollars were being managed wisely and spooked by the collective nature of the resettlement communities, the lawmakers were anxious to privatize the projects. Driven by public controversy and impending national elections, Congress formally investigated the Farm Security Administration in 1944. With the Depression over, and war concerns dominating the national psyche, the resettlement programs were thought by many to be a dangerous waste of resources, not to mention an alarming example of socialism and social engineering. The congressional hearings produced volumes of information about the entire resettlement program, and in the process they created a substantial historical record of the enterprise.

When economic conditions eased, the cooperative activities began to wane. The Tygart Valley Association was disbanded in 1944 and the Kenwood Mill was placed in receivership. Elkins businessman, A. Spates Brady, arranged for the sale of the woodworking plant and the trade center, returning to the federal government \$1,152,000 and proceeds from the sale of the quarry and four large farms.⁵⁷ These dollars were above and beyond the mortgages paid by the homesteaders. Thus, the Tygart Valley project successfully repaid the federal government for its investment. As President Roosevelt had predicted in 1934, the government did get its money back. It took less than ten years. Congressional fears of rampant federal giveaways proved to be unfounded.

⁵⁴Miscellaneous Homestead Papers, Donald Rice, Randolph County Historical Society.

⁵⁵Ross, "The Early History of Tygart Valley Homesteads," 6; Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt*, 141.

⁵⁶"Homestead Residents are asked \$3,313 for Homes," *Elkins Inter-Mountain*, Nov. 1, 1946.

⁵⁷Ross, "Early History of the Tygart Valley Homesteads," 7.

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Summary

As part of a national movement to aid poor rural families, the Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is not only significant to the history of West Virginia, but also to the country. The community obtains its national significance as one of the nation's planned resettlement communities established by the federal government during the Great Depression. Tygart Valley Homesteads retains excellent integrity in its plan, landscape features, and homesteads. Modern construction does not detract from its ability to convey significance under *Criterion A* for its significance to the country's social history, *Criterion B*, for its association with Eleanor Roosevelt, or under *Criterion C* for its developed plan.

Criterion A

Under Criterion A, properties are significant for an event or patterns of events. To be considered eligible, properties must have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. Furthermore, the property must also be considered important. The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is eligible under *Criterion A* for its association with the state and national political, sociological, and cultural events associated with the Great Depression. It is significant under *Politics and Government*, *Social History*, and *Agriculture*.

The National Register defines *Politics and Government* as "the enactment and administration of laws" by which a jurisdiction is governed and as "activities related to the political process." The Tygart Valley Homestead project was authorized as part of the Roosevelt Administration's First Hundred Days legislation and financed by the National Industrial Recovery Act through the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation and the Resettlement Administration. It was a significant piece of legislation that allowed for the support of desperate families in rural West Virginia. The resettlement program was one of many federal government attempts to respond to the Great Depression.

Social History is defined as "the history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups." The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District was a planned community in which families were brought together to live and work. Lifeways of the families often changed dramatically once they moved to Tygart Valley. For many, the resettlement program represented a change in fortune.

Agriculture is "the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants." The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is significant for its agricultural history as the homesteads not only provided plots for individual families to grow

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crops and raise livestock, but the resettlement community also provided a large area of land for communal farming.

Criterion B

Under Criterion B properties are eligible for their association with the lives of people. The property must illustrate a person's significant achievement in the past. Page 20 of *National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons* states that while properties considered eligible under Criterion B should be evaluated against other properties significant in a person's life, "this does not mean necessarily that only the best examples are eligible for the National Register." Furthermore, "several properties may qualify for National Register listing under Criterion B for associations with the same person."

The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is eligible under *Criterion B: Politics and Government* and *Social History* for its association with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The First Lady played a significant role in bringing the homestead program to West Virginia. She was persistent in her efforts to help rehabilitate workers from depressed industrial settings as small self-sufficient farmers. Many projects were closely monitored by Mrs. Roosevelt. Furthermore, she visited each of the West Virginia homestead communities on several occasions. Eleanor even spoke at the first commencement ceremony at the Homestead School in 1940.

Criterion C

Under *Criterion C*, properties are listed in the National Register for their physical design. The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is significant under *Community Planning and Development*. As defined by the National Register, *Community Planning and Development* is "the design or development of the physical structure of communities." The district is eligible as a self-sufficient resettlement community developed during the Great Depression. It was a planned community meant to assist desolate rural families struggling in the Depression. Each individual homestead was between one and two acres in size. Each one included a house, a multipurpose outbuilding, space for gardens, fruit trees, and livestock or chickens. The planned community also included other facilities and amenities such as a dimension mill and sawmill, community trade center, and school. The resettlement community was also set up with its own health care system, fire department, community farm, and board of directors.

Integrity

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The National Park Service has not devised standards for the percentage of contributing and noncontributing buildings in a historic district. Rather, National Register suggests that the district must retain integrity and the ability to convey significance under the selected criteria.

As stated in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance." The National Register recognizes seven aspects that define integrity which include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District retains excellent integrity in all seven aspects.

Location is described by the bulletin as "the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred." The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District retains integrity in location. All of the structures and buildings within the boundaries remain in their original location.

Design is described as "the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property." The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District retains excellent integrity in its design. Despite some modern garages and trailer houses, the spatial arrangement of the district has remained the same. The visual rhythms of the streetscapes are also unaltered.

Setting is described as "the physical environment of a historic property." The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District is situated in a rural environment as it was during the historic period. Many of the homesteads still have fruit trees that are still heavily bearing. The wide open fields on both sides of the Tygart River between Route 250/219 and Back Road are still undeveloped and used for crops and grazing.

Materials are described as "the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property." Although some of the homesteads in the historic district have been modified with synthetic siding, this does not affect the district's ability to convey significance under *Criteria A, B, and C*. The physical elements that make up the Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District as a whole remain intact.

Workmanship is described as "the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory." Although some of the buildings in the Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District have undergone alterations, the overall style of the buildings and structures has remained the same. Furthermore, the few modern

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houses in the district have been constructed in a style sympathetic with the original homesteads.

Feeling is described as “a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.” Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District has excellent integrity of feeling. As a rural historic district, the area conveys the feeling of an agricultural life in the 1930s and 1940s. The district retains original design, workmanship, and setting that all contribute to this feeling.

Association is described as “the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.” The Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District retains excellent integrity of association in that it is the place where the homesteads were constructed and where Mrs. Roosevelt visited and assisted in developing. Furthermore, the district is sufficiently intact to convey this relationship to the observer.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on County Road 21 (Georgetown Road), northwest of U.S. Route 250/219 where County Road 21 bends north, in the Beverly West Quadrangle of Randolph County, West Virginia, thence southeasterly along County Road 21, crossing U.S. Route 250/219 and the Tygart Valley River to the intersection with County Road 38 (Back Road), near the mouth of Wood Run, thence southwesterly along County Road 38 past a triangular intersection of County Road 38, County Road 37, and County Road 21 (Old Trail Road), thence along County Road 37, going north over the iron bridge over the Tygart Valley River to U.S. Route 250/219, thence northeasterly along U.S. Route 250/219, thence southeast along Oak Lane to the abandoned railroad grade, thence northeasterly along the railroad grade to a point approximately fifty yards south of the Homestead School, thence northwesterly to U.S. Route 250/219, thence northeasterly along U.S. Route 250/219 to the point where the highway crosses Cassity Run, thence north to the gated end of Eakin Avenue, thence northeasterly to the point of origin. The boundaries encompass approximately 1,500 acres. The boundaries are encompassed in a polygon denoted by the following UTM references, moving clockwise from point A to point K.

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	595470	4295080
B	17	596770	4294020
C	17	596270	4292590
D	17	594490	4290130
E	17	593130	4290580
F	17	592920	4291780
G	17	594310	4292140

Boundary Justification

The area chosen is the remaining footprint of the Tygart Valley Homestead Community, encompassing homestead sites, the commercial center, the original inn, the former nursery, the former cannery, two cemeteries, an eighteenth century homestead, the Homestead School, and the three neighborhoods of Dailey, East Dailey, and Valley Bend, former potato fields, pasture, crop lands, two historic bridges, and a dimension lumber plant. Not included in this boundary are the site of the old CCC camp, the site of two hundred proposed additional homesteads, and the site of the former homestead community park, which have all lost their historic integrity. The former homestead nursery and cannery are also outside of the district boundaries. They have both lost historic integrity through alterations and additions. A section of homestead property between U.S. Route 250/219 and the abandoned railroad grade has not been included in the boundaries due to the significant amount

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of modern construction. This area has lost its historic integrity. The boundaries are further described in Randolph County Deed Book 139, Pages 558-570; Deed Book 128, Page 221; Deed Book 138, Pages 419, 417, 421, 424, 431, 442; Deed Book 139, Page 426.

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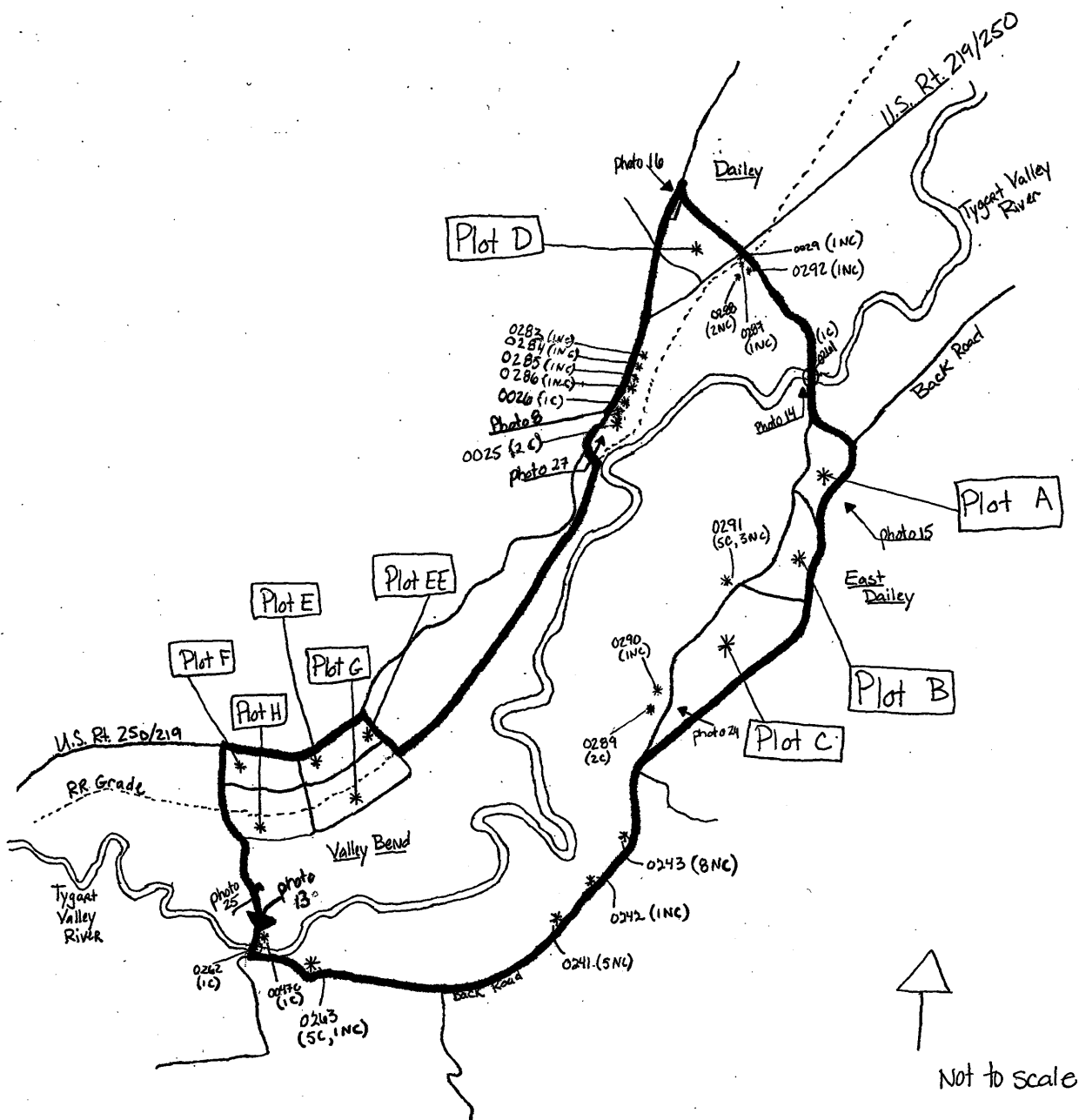
1

Photo 1 of 27	Field No. 0131. Gambrel-roof house. View facing north.
Photo 2 of 27	Field No. 0178. Cape Cod house. View facing north.
Photo 3 of 27	Field No. 0047A. Potato Barn. View facing east.
Photo 4 of 27	Field No. 0185. Gambrel-roof house. View facing south.
Photo 5 of 27	Field No. 0113. Jack Long Farmhouse. View facing south.
Photo 6 of 27	Field No. 0118. Cape Cod house. View facing south.
Photo 7 of 27	Field No. 0082. Cape Cod house. View facing west.
Photo 8 of 27	Field No. 0025. Homestead School. View facing south.
Photo 9 of 27	Field No. 0002. Cape Cod house. View facing north.
Photo 10 of 27	Field No. 0019. Altered house. View facing north.
Photo 11 of 27	Field No. 0127. Gambrel-roof house. View facing north.
Photo 12 of 27	Field No. 0042. Cape Cod house. View facing west.
Photo 13 of 27	Field No. 0262. Pratt Truss Bridge. View facing south.

Photos 14 to 27 taken by SHPO staff, Erin Riebe. Negatives located at the WV SHPO.


Photo 14 of 27	Field No. 0261. View facing north.
Photo 15 of 27	Overview of Plot A homesteads. View facing northwest.
Photo 16 of 27	Field No. 0016 and overview of Plot D. View facing southwest.
Photo 17 of 27	Field No. 0083 and 0084. View facing northwest.
Photo 18 of 27	Field No. 0086, 0087, 0088. View facing north.
Photo 19 of 27	Field No. 0203. View facing south.
Photo 20 of 27	Field No. 0204 and 0205. View facing south.
Photo 21 of 27	Field No. 0154. View facing south.
Photo 22 of 27	View south on long road towards Franklin.
Photo 23 of 27	Field No. 0178 and 0179. View facing west.
Photo 24 of 27	General view of cooperative farm. View facing west.
Photo 25 of 27	General view across cooperative farm towards Plot H.
Photo 26 of 27	Field No. 0024. Tygart Valley Trade Center. View facing east.
Photo 27 of 27	Field No. 0025. Homestead School. View facing northeast.

Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District, Randolph Canty, WV (overview map)

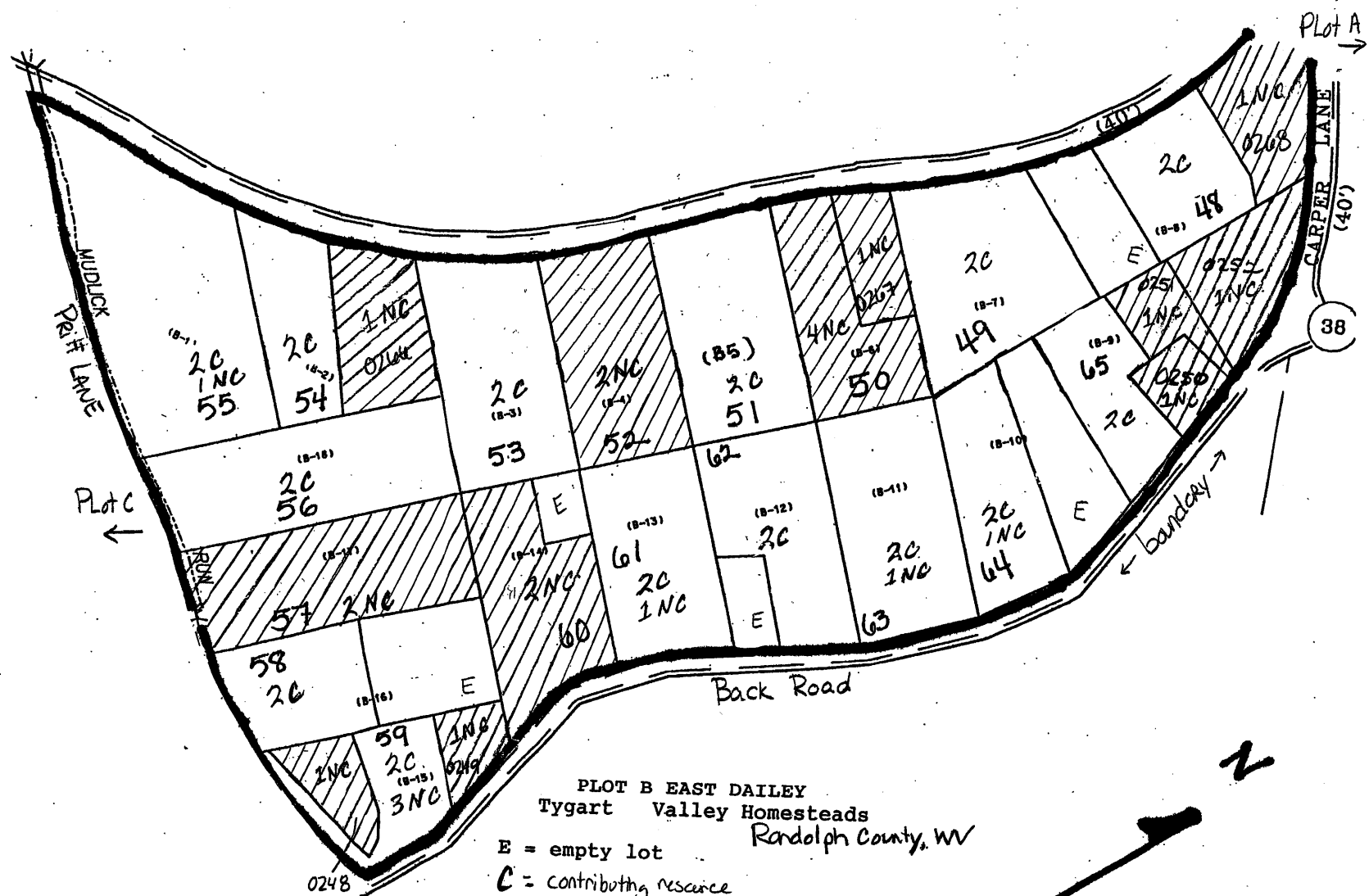


Tygart Vall
SKETCH MAP PLOT

E = empty lot

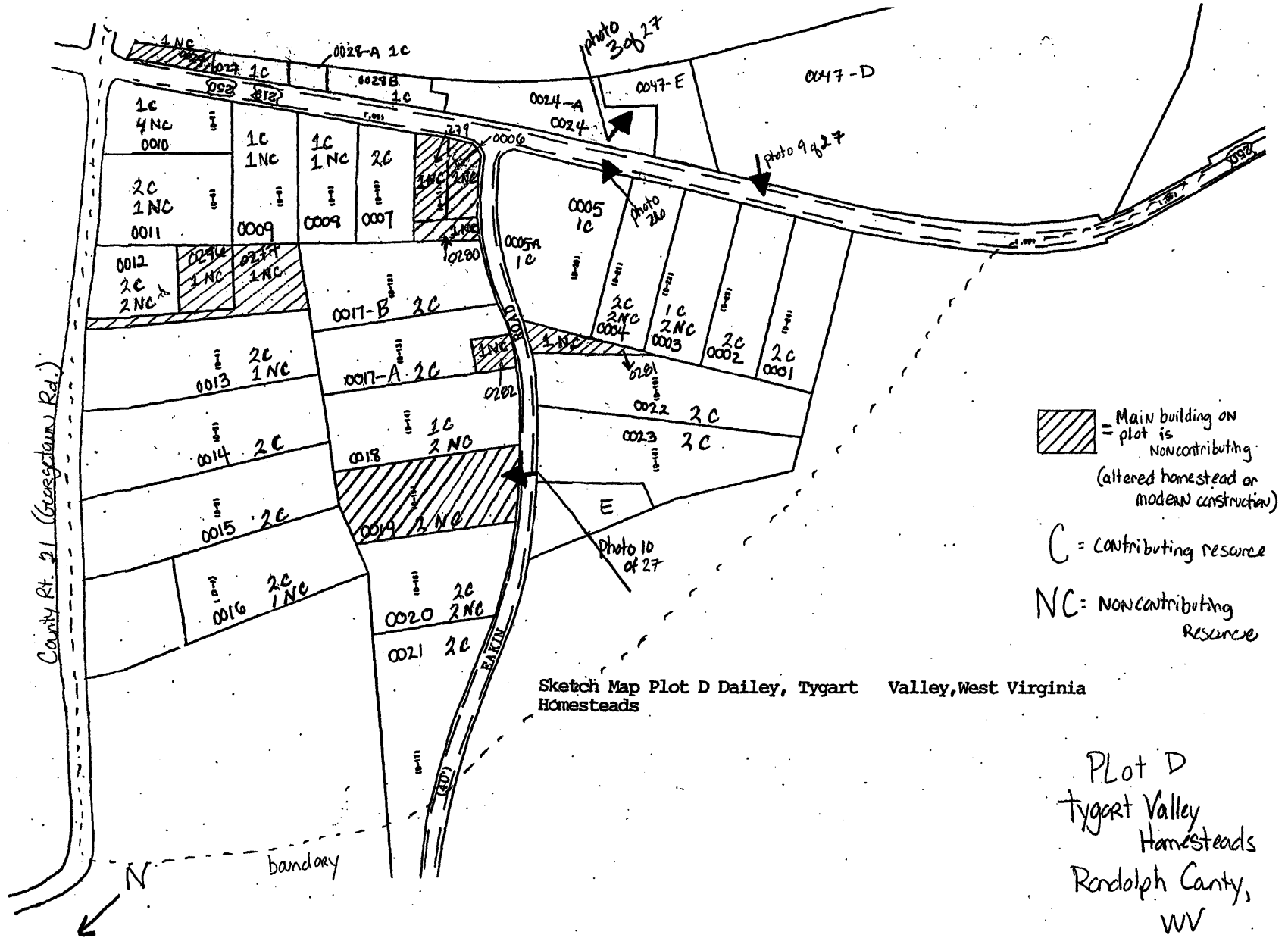
 = main building on plot is noncontributing (altered homestead or modern construction)






PLOT B EAST DAILEY
Tygart Valley Homesteads
Randolph County, WV

- E = empty lot
- C = contributing resource
- NC = noncontributing resource
- [Shaded] = main building on plot is noncontributing (altered homestead or modern construction)



A hand-drawn map of a land area, likely a farm or estate, showing various plots and features. The map is oriented with North (N) at the top, indicated by an arrow. A dashed line at the top is labeled "bandary". A road, "Bradley Rd", runs diagonally across the middle. A "RR Grade" (Railroad Grade) runs diagonally across the bottom. A "Hickson Run" is shown on the right side. A "valley" is labeled on the left. A "tributing (construction)" is labeled on the left. A "photo 5q27" is marked with an arrow pointing to a spot on the top road. A "photo 21" is marked with an arrow pointing to a spot on the RR Grade. A "photo 10f27" is marked with an arrow pointing to a spot on the bottom left. The map is divided into several plots, each labeled with a number and a code. The plots are: 0112 (2C), 0113 (2C), 0114 (2C, 1NC), 0129 (2C), 0130 (2C), 0132 (2C), 0133 (2C), 0137 (2C), 0152 (2C), 0153 (2C), 0154 (2C, 1NC), 0218 (1NC), 0219 (1NC), 0221 (1NC), 0222 (1NC), 0224 (1NC), 0225 (1NC), 0226 (1NC), 0227 (1NC), 0228 (1NC), 0229 (1NC), 0230 (1NC), 0231 (1NC), 0232 (1NC), 0233 (1NC), 0234 (1NC), 0235 (1NC), 0236 (1NC), 0237 (1NC), 0238 (1NC), 0239 (1NC), 0240 (1NC), 0241 (1NC), 0242 (1NC), 0243 (1NC), 0244 (1NC), 0245 (1NC), 0246 (1NC), 0247 (1NC), 0248 (1NC), 0249 (1NC), 0250 (1NC), 0251 (1NC), 0252 (1NC), 0253 (1NC), 0254 (1NC), 0255 (1NC), 0256 (1NC), 0257 (1NC), 0258 (1NC), 0259 (1NC), 0260 (1NC), 0261 (1NC), 0262 (1NC), 0263 (1NC), 0264 (1NC), 0265 (1NC), 0266 (1NC), 0267 (1NC), 0268 (1NC), 0269 (1NC), 0270 (1NC), 0271 (1NC), 0272 (1NC), 0273 (1NC), 0274 (1NC), 0275 (1NC), 0276 (1NC), 0277 (1NC), 0278 (1NC), 0279 (1NC), 0280 (1NC), 0281 (1NC), 0282 (1NC), 0283 (1NC), 0284 (1NC), 0285 (1NC), 0286 (1NC), 0287 (1NC), 0288 (1NC), 0289 (1NC), 0290 (1NC), 0291 (1NC), 0292 (1NC), 0293 (1NC), 0294 (1NC), 0295 (1NC), 0296 (1NC), 0297 (1NC), 0298 (1NC), 0299 (1NC), 0300 (1NC). The map also shows a "Plot F" and a "Plot H".


 = main building on plot is noncontributing (altered homestead or modern construction)

Plot E
Tygart Valley Homesteads
Randolph Cnty, WV

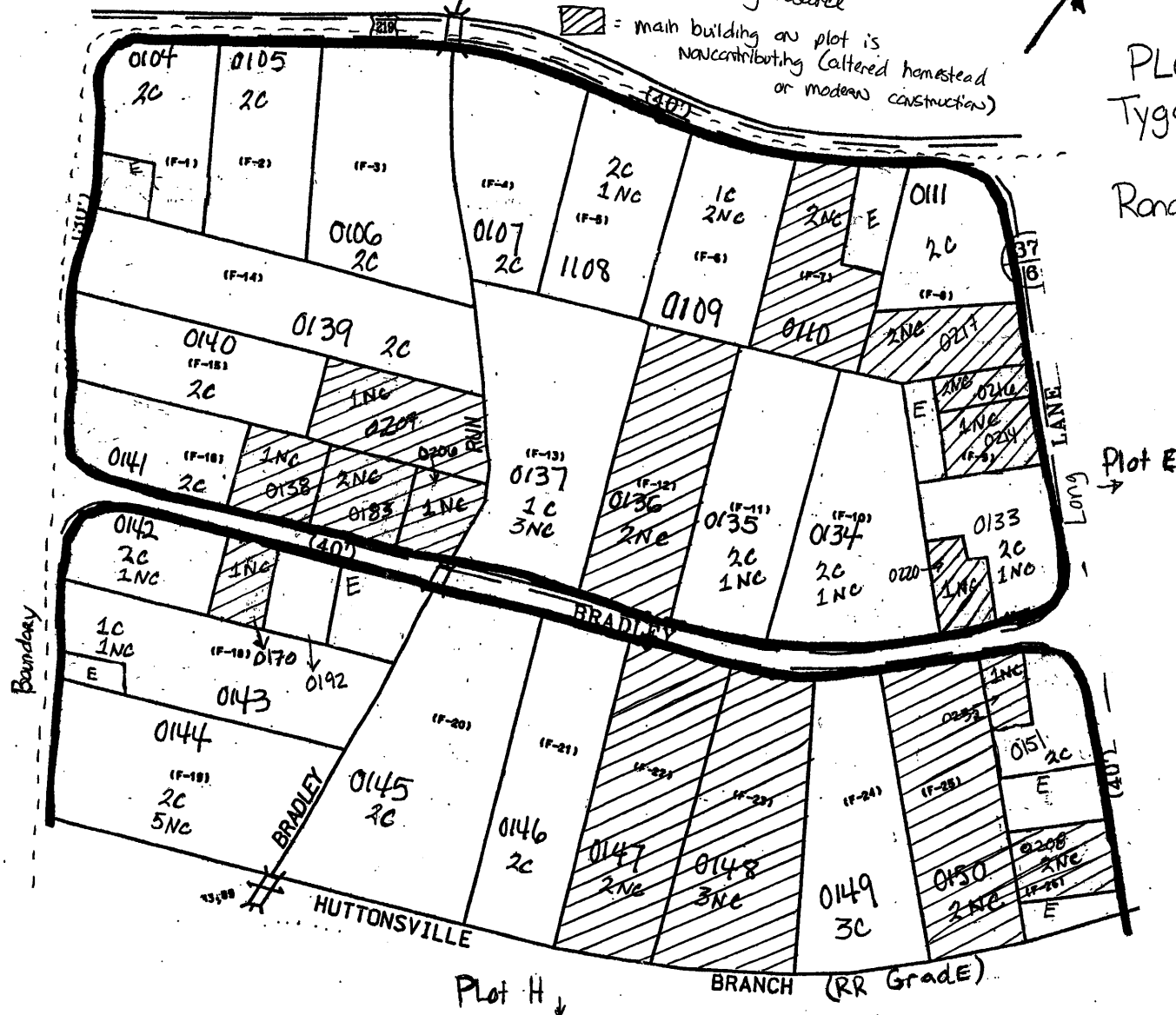
E = Empty Lot C = Contributing resource NC = Noncontributing resource

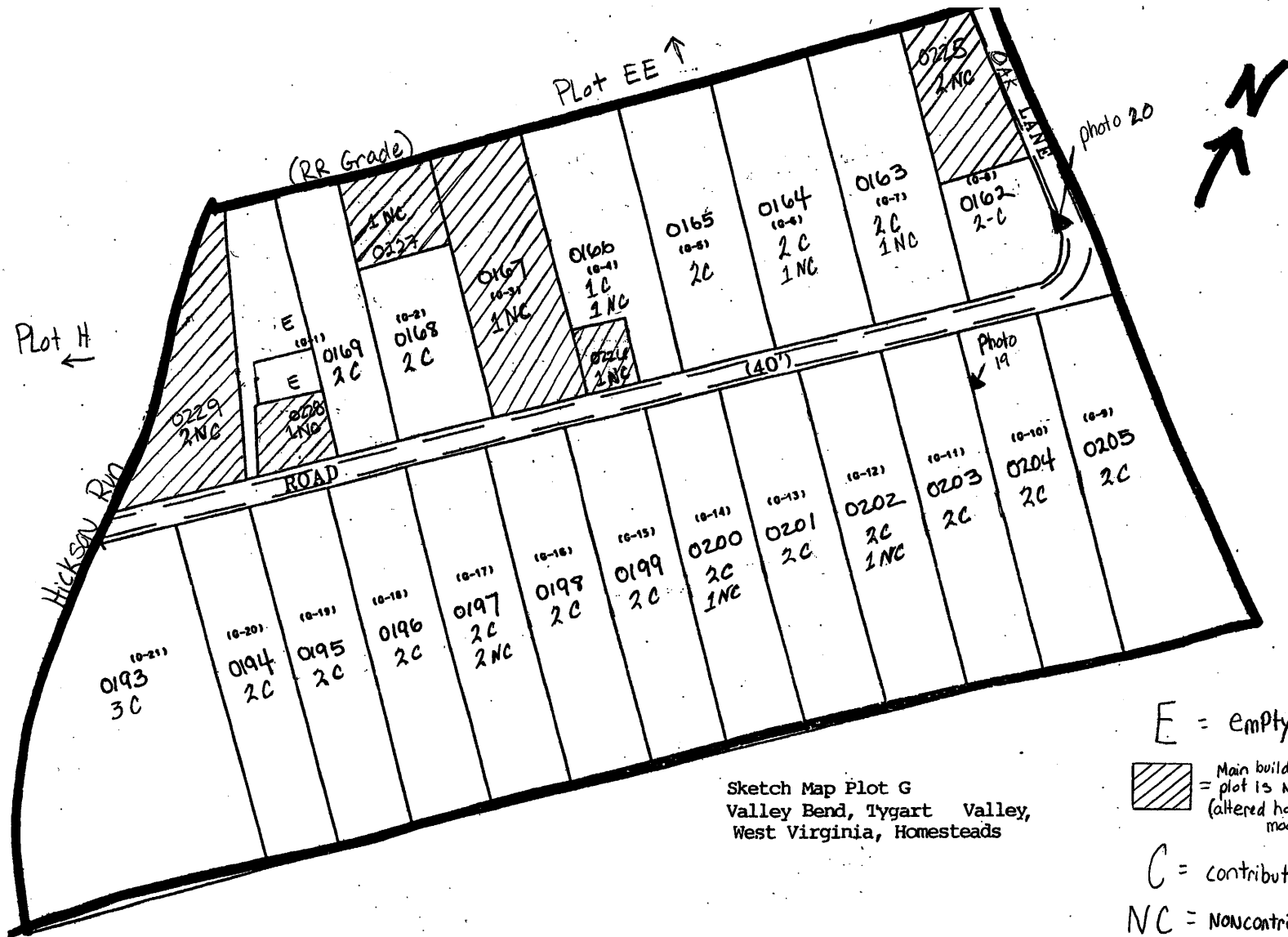
C = Contributing resource

NC = Noncontributing resource

 = main building on plot is noncontributing (altered homestead or modern construction)

PLOT F
Tygart Valley
Homesteads
Randolph County
West Virginia






Sketch Map Plot G
Valley Bend, Tygart Valley,
West Virginia, Homesteads

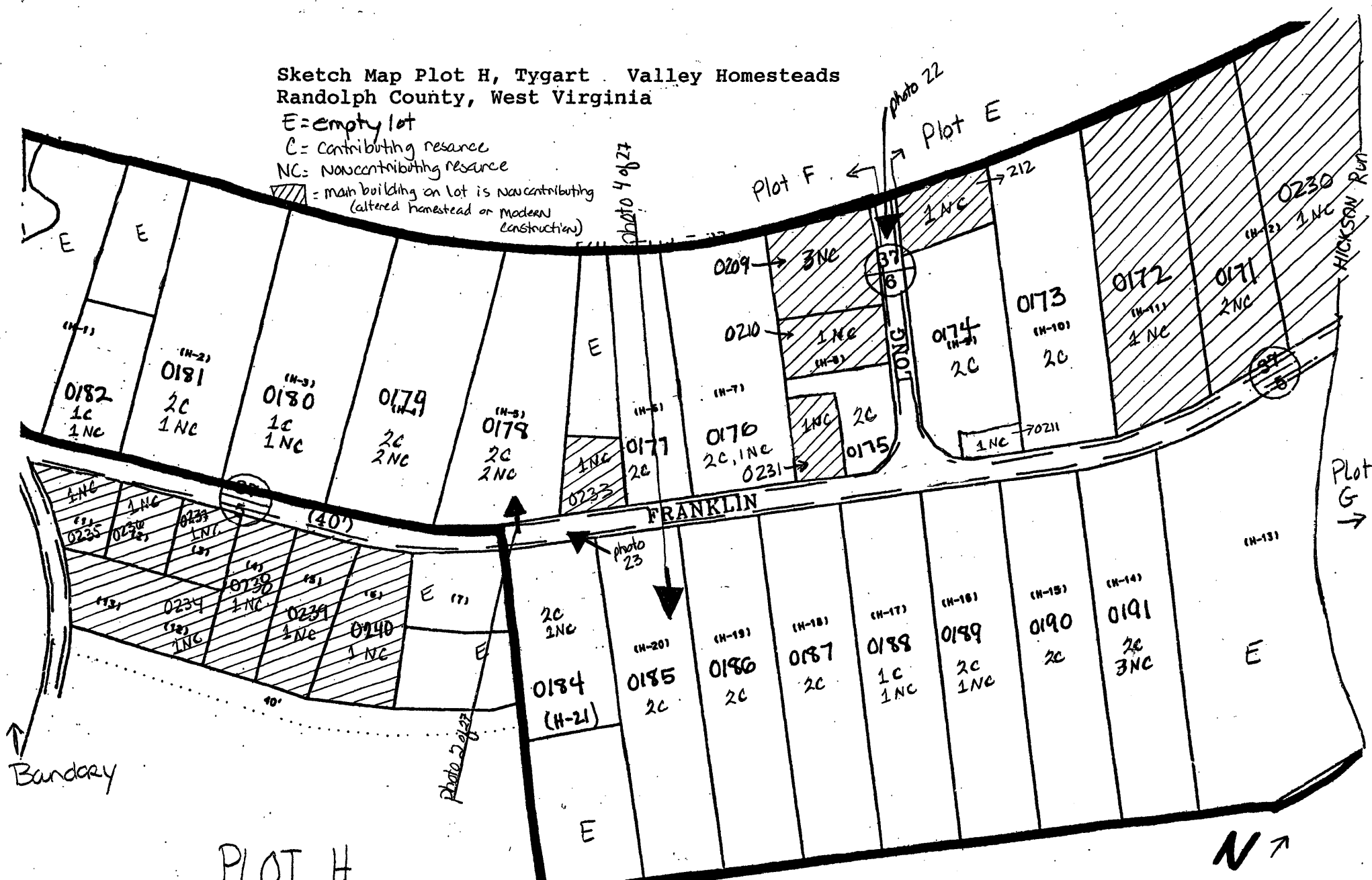
Plot G Tygart Valley Homesteads, Randolph County, WV

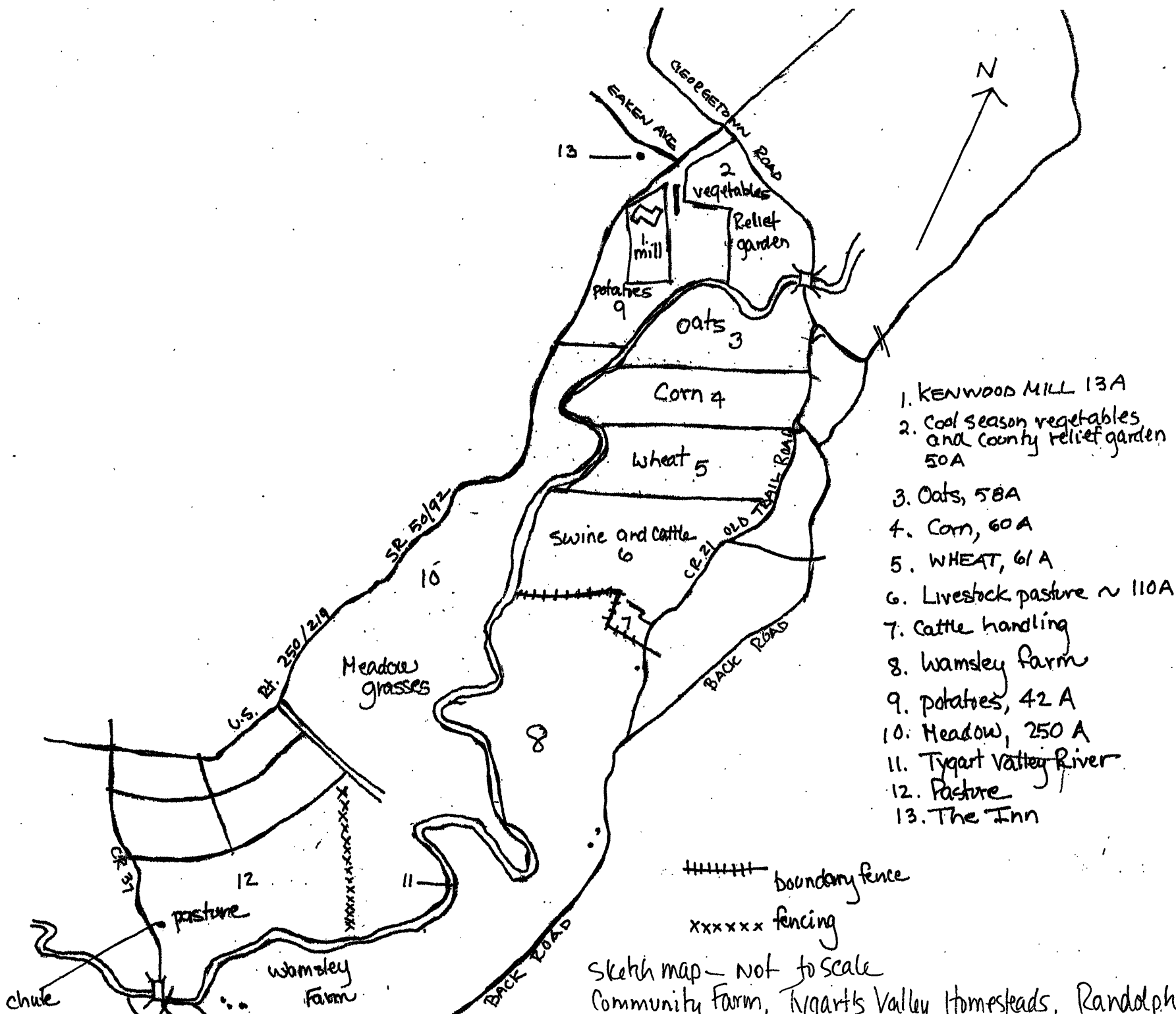
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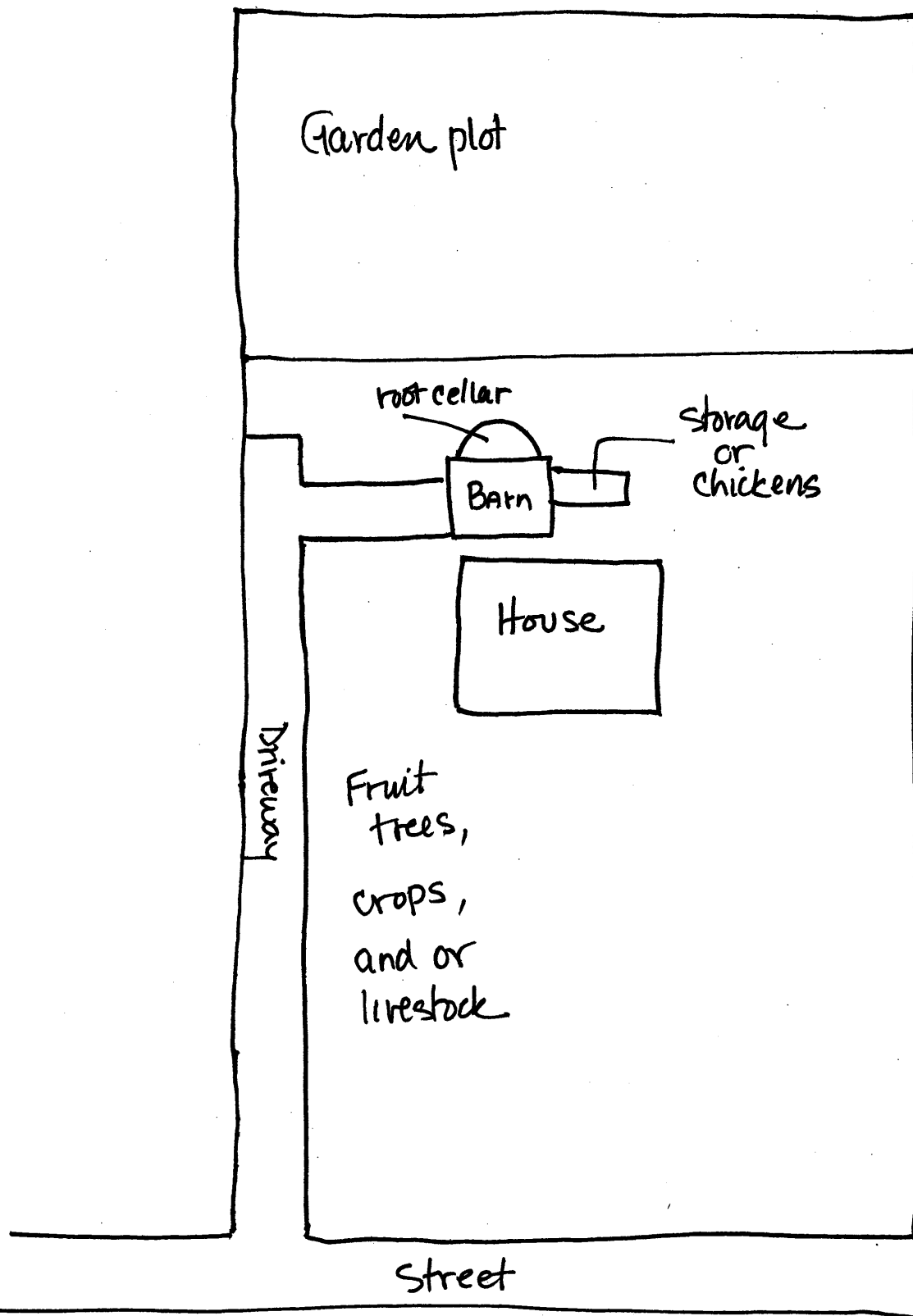
C = Contributing resonance

NC: Noncontributing resource

 = main building on lot is noncontributing (altered homestead or modern construction)







Schematic plan of a homestead plot of approx. 2 A
Tygart Valley Homesteads, Randolph County, West Virginia